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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 4 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Another Disastrous Fire

Craigmyle Business Block Destroyed With Estimated Loss of $40,000

On Tuesday of last week a resident of the district returning from seeing his wife on to the early morning train, leaving around 8:30 a.m., was the first to give the alarm of a fire which, breaking out in the pool room, destroyed all but two buildings in the south-west business block in the village of Craigmyle.

Buildings burned included a barber shop, Rubin's general store, Eastham's pharmacy, the Empire Hotel, and the large brick Royal Bank building. Only two buildings remain on this block of Main street, and of these the building housing the implement agency of Herb McKee was only saved by great exertion.

Damage to W. Q. Eastham's pharmacy is estimated at $3,000, a total loss, partly insured. The barber shop and billiard hall owned by H. D. Crouse, was a total loss, with damage of $2,500 and no insurance B Rubin's general store, valued at $11,000, was partly insured and was a total loss. Mission hall, above the store was a total loss at $400 and among property destroyed were a piano and other instruments, seats, books and fittings. Damage to the Empire Hotel owned by Messrs Currie & Curran was a total loss of $12,000, partly covered by insurance Besides two trunks, a canary and dog, nothing could be saved, owing to the rapid spread of the fire, whipped up by a strong south-west wind. Families living on the premises escaped in their night-clothes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rubin and Mr. and Mrs. W Q Eastham, W Currie and F. Curran, being homeless, are temporarily lodged with neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Rubin barely escaped with their lives.

The Royal Bank building was completely burnt out, only the badly damaged brick veneer walls were left standing.

Fire fighters battled the blaze for four hours, until 7 a.m., preventing it from reaching other blocks of stores and residences. Cause of the fire is unknown, while the loss is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $40,000. A volunteer bucket brigade helped two chemical engines to battle the flames.

A curious feature of the disaster is that it happened exactly one week to the day on which a Delia block had been burned previously.

Women's Missionary Society

The first W M S meeting of 1942 was held in the United Church on Thursday, January 15th, with the president, Mrs. Barss, presiding.

The devotional period was conducted by Mrs. Barss, with Mrs. Kestner in charge of the study period. The story of "Kagawa" was taken from the "Onward."

It was reported that the sum of $76 31 was sent to the presbyterial secretary.

Tea was served by Mrs. Dack and Mrs. Swayne.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 22, 23, and 24. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard.

Thursday, January 22

5:30 p.m. CBC String Orchestra.
6:00 " Musical Beauty Box.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC News.
9:00 " Stag Party.
9:30 " U.F.A. Convention Dance.
10:00 " John Avison's Concert Orch.

Friday, January 23

5:30 p.m. R.C.A.F. Band.
7:00 " Waltz Time.
8:00 " CBC News.
8:30 " South American Serenade.
9:30 " Drama—A Time of War.
10:00 " Organ Recital.
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.

Saturday, January 24

6:00 p.m. N.H.L. Hockey Game.
8:00 " The National News.
8:15 " The Voice of the Nazi.
9:00 " Musical Mirror.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.
11:00 " CBC Dance Party.

India is suffering from drouth. Britain usually obtains substantial quantities of flax from that country.

"Amateur Nite" at the Olympia Theatre

Fine weather and a popular program combined to make an outstanding success of "Amateur Nite," sponsored by the No. 2 Recovery Section of the 6th Army Field Workshop. Long before the hour of commencement, all available accommodation was filled and it became necessary to provide more seating room for the public that still came crowding in. It is estimated that over 300 persons were present.

The chairman, Sgt. Major J. T. Armstrong, M.M., opened proceedings by calling upon the audience to sing, "O! Canada," after which the program, as outlined below, went smoothly through to its end without hitch or fuss. The arrangements for the entertainment were a credit to the men of the Delia unit; the only criticism that can be offered being a slight delay in opening the program. This may be offset by the fact that people were still pouring in after the time, 8:30 p.m., fixed for starting.

Of those contributing to the program, all that need be said was voiced by the chairman at its conclusion when, in a few closing remarks, he paid tribute to the wealth of young talent growing up in our midst and to the fact that all had come through as promised. The motion pictures, shown by Sgt. Geo. Kestner, were thoroughly enjoyed by young and old, the Charlie Chaplin feature being received with roars of laughter throughout.

The program was as follows:

Monologue—"Sizin' up the Crowd," by George Mittlestead.
Piano Duet—"Over Hill and Dale," by Norma McEwen and Irene Brunner.
Song—"Danny Boy," by Wilma Gibson.
Recitation—Shirley Stevenson.
Piano Solo—Donald Williams.
Duet—Louise and Irene Battle.
Flag Drill—Newport Girls.
Piano Solo—Edna Scott.
Song (Duet)—"The Last Time I Saw Paris," by Muriel Gibson and Elaine Reeves.
Monologue—"But As I was Saying" by Betty Luther.
Piano Duet—Luella and Edna Scott.
Song (Trio)—Loriane, Elsie and Josephine Marshall.
Dance—"Highland Fling," by Alice Hoy.
Song—Jessie Battle.
Play—"The Concert Party," by Newport Girls.
Song (Trio)—Alome Stevenson, Violet and Lena Marshall.
Sailor's Horn Pipe—Three Hand Hill Pupils.
Song—Peggy Reese.
Song—"There's a Boy Coming Home on Leave," by Audrey Innis.
Tap Dancing—Audrey Carson.
Song—"Whispering Hope," by Jean McLaren.
Movie Pictures—Sergeant G. Kestner.

Prize winners were—Adults: 1st, Norma McEwen and Irene Brunner; 2nd, Luella and Edna Scott.

Under 16 years: 1st, Jean McLaren; 2nd, Edna Scott.

A large crowd patronized the dance which followed.

Any profits made after expenses at this entertainment are to be allocated to the Victory Club and to cover expenses in the local unit not furnished by the Dept. of Defence.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd

Many different plans are being advocated to secure for our farmers a better wheat price. Some of the proposals recommend that the Government should considerably increase the official ceiling price (according to the regulations the official ceiling price would be about 82¾ for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William.)

The trouble, however, with merely increasing the ceiling price, is that neither the price paid by the Wheat Board, nor the open market price might rise any higher than these prices are at present, and so might be far short of the increased ceiling prices, in which event, of course, farmers would receive no benefit whatever from any increase in the ceiling price.

The proposal recently made by the Searle Grain Company, however, of leaving the ceiling price at 82¾, and then for the Government, through its Price Stabilization Corporation, to pay farmers $1.00 a bushel for No. 1 Northern at the average country point (which is equal to $1.20 Fort William) has the virtue that farmers would actually receive the increased price for their wheat regardless of what the final ceiling price might be.

When considering any definite plan, therefore, farmers should make certain that the proposal actually will assure additional money for their wheat.

Delia School District

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of ratepayers of the Delia School District was held on Monday, January 19, at 2 p.m., a fair number of electors being in attendance.

Rev. Thos Taylor was elected as chairman, and called upon the secretary to read the minutes and the various reports. The financial statement showed total income during 1941 amounted to $9,786.00, with total expenditures at $7,349 00 Balance brought forward as at December 31st, 1941, was $2,437.00

Staff salaries are as follows:—

R. B. Dack, principal	$1,550.00
G. D. Stevens, asst.-principal	1,285.00
Miss A. Innes, intermediate	910.00
Mrs. F. Chase, primary	$1,290.00
Chas. Lees, janitor	420.00
Leslie Stephens, secretary	350.00

The debenture paid in 1941 called for $1,260.00, and repairs, apparatus, coal, library, etc., also figured in expenditures. Arrears are given at $10,996.64.

The term of office of P. Thompson, chairman of the board, expiring this year, nominations were called for at 3 p.m. Mrs. Murray moved and Mrs. Clifford Grant seconded, that Mr Thompson be re-elected.

During the nominating period interval, the question of sale of the old school building was brought before the meeting, and some discussion took place. The chairman called for a resolution which, after some explanation was put to a vote: "That this meeting recommends that the Board do not sell the old school building." This was carried by a large majority.

There being no further nominations, Mr. Thompson was declared elected, and thanked those present for their confidence in a short speech.

A vote of thanks to the trustees and teachers closed the meeting.

DELIA LADIES' AID

The first meeting of the year of the Ladies' Aid was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 7th, with Mrs H Moore in the chair.

Routine business being concluded, Rev. Taylor then took the chair for the election of officers for 1942, with the following slate:—

President—Mrs J. Olsen.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. C. Grant, Mrs Wm. Gibson.
Secretary—Mrs. Caspar Kempf.
Treasurer—Mrs. Joe Armstrong.
Manse Com.—Mrs. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs T. Taylor.
Press—Mrs. H. Moore.
Dish Com —Mrs Swayne.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers, Mrs. H. Moore and Mrs. L. Dunfield, for their past two years' of faithful work.

The next meeting will be as usual, on the first Thursday of the month.

Meeting adjourned for a social half hour. Mrs. Kempf and Mrs. Coffin served tea.

ALBERTA LINKS TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Completion of the Trans-Canada highway as a national motor road is assured in 1942, road crews in Northern Ontario having made good progress on the final sections.

When this road is finished, motorists will be able to travel directly across the dominion. As has been claimed, this will mark the opening of a new era in the history of dominion transportation.

In order to complete this final link of the national road, the Ontario government is spending over $6,000,000.

The Alberta Motor Association has moved to have the provincial government give due regard to the changed situation when there is an all-Canada highway.

Meeting in Calgary last month, the A.M.A. passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the government of Alberta, in view of the coming opening of the trans Canada highway between eastern and western Canada, be urged to make all possible highway improvements looking to the increasing opportunities for connecting the highway system in the southeast and eastern part of this province with the neigboring highways in the United States and province of Saskatchewan."

Canadian National Earnings Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the ten day period ending December 31, 1941, were $8,982,295 as compared with $7,544,463 for the corresponding period of 1940, an increase of $1,437,832.

Bull Loaning Policy

A meeting was held in the Rest Room on Thursday afternoon, January 15th, for the purpose of organizing pure bred bull loaning associations. A number of district farmers were present when Leslie Dunfield, president of the Delia A.I.A. introduced the government officials to the meeting.

A. J. Charnetski, district agriculturist, in first addressing the gathering, pointed out that, from personal observation, the local cattle herds definitely needed improvement. He believed that a dual purpose breed was most suitable to the district, as a uniform type made easier sales to feeders and buyers.

Mr. Stringam, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, then addressed the meeting. Speaking on the general situation, he gave as his personal opinion that beef may soon be all rail graded, in like manner to swine. Explaining the loan policy, he pointed out that small breeders were mostly unable to handle real good sires, and that the policy of the Dominion Government was to loan good bulls to groups of five or more breeders.

A large number of questions were addressed to the speaker, and it was explained that one type of breed only is allowed in any one area. The area to include at least three associations, and the Shorthorn type of bull to be used

The meeting finally resolved to organize in five units, and the following are available to receive applications for membership (fee $1 00) in their respective districts: Leslie Dunfield, John Marshall, S. A. Peterson, S H. Martin, H. Moore

Sheep Improvement Policy

Sixty-nine pure bred rams have been distributed by the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, under the Sheep Improvement Policy since the first of October, 1941.

These pure bred rams have been distributed under the Policy to those owners who wish to improve their breeding flocks. Not only is the number of sheep in Alberta increasing from year to year, but farmers who are raising sheep are also endeavouring to maintain and improve the quality as well.

A number of good quality pure bred rams are still available at reasonable prices, and commercial sheep raisers who have not yet purchased their rams for next year can obtain complete information from the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture.

The New Born Pig

Give It a Chance to Live and Grow Economically

(By A. J. CHARNETSKI, District Agriculturist, Stettler).

In order that a new-born pig might be given a chance to live and develop economically, it is essential that the care should commence with the brood sow, and be carried on with the little pig until at least its fourth month of life. Hence a few suggestions along this line:

1. The brood sow should be provided with a ration containing at least one-third to one-half of oat chop. If oat chop is less than one-half of the ration, add 3 or 4 per cent of tankage.

2. Add good quality, finely ground limestone and salt at the rate of 1 per cent of each by weight.

3. Dissolve 2 ounces of Potassium Iodide in 1 gallon of water, and give about 1 table-spoonful of the solution to each sow daily during pregnancy.

4. Provide pasture for breeding sows during summer.

5 Feed alfalfa in racks during winter, and feed sows at least one hundred yards away from sleeping quarters.

6 Get sow into farrowing pen a week or ten days before farrowing time.

7. Cut down on feed and provide more laxative feeds several days before farrowing.

8. Provide guard rails in farrowing pens to prevent crushing of pigs.

9. See that the pen is dry and not draughty, and that there are no cold clammy draughts below the floor—this is the most common cause of colds in little pigs. We know how difficult it is to "shake off" a cold for a human being; how much more difficult for a little pig under pig-pen conditions.

10. Disinfect farrowing pen with hot lye water to destroy worm eggs.

11. Wash sow's udder before farrowing, using only a mild antiseptic.

12. Provide artificial heat in cold weather, to prevent chilling of little pigs.

13. Be on hand to give any necessary assistance at farrowing time.

14 Treat baby pigs on the 7th and 14th days with reduced iron to prevent anaemia—one half the quantity that will stay on a ten cent piece is ample. Do not overdose. At the same time give 4 or 5 drops of concentrated cod liver oil, fortified with Percommorphum on the little pig's tongue.

15. Raise the sow's trough off the floor to prevent little pigs from feeding from it. This is one source of infection and inflammation of digestive tract, due to nibbling at oat hulls, etc.

16 Provide small creep in corner of pen. Feed little pigs on medium to coarsely ground feed with HULLS SIFTED OUT. Provide good grade Protein Supplement at the rate of 12 per cent by weight, or feed fresh milk if available, or use Commercial Pig Starter.

17. Dry sleeping quarters might be provided for little pigs by boarding up one corner of the pen, with the creep hole 4 inches off the floor. The corner should be well bedded.

18. Castrate male pigs at 6 weeks of age and wean at 8 weeks.

19. From weaning time to three months of age, sift out ALL OAT HULLS from feeding grain. Feed mixture for this age should contain not less than one quarter oat chop or shorts, and balance coarsely ground barley or wheat. If sufficient milk is not available add 12 per cent of good grade Protein Supplement Do not add any mineral or salt when Protein Supplement is used.

20. During the fall and winter months, add a good grade cod liver oil or Pilchard oil to the little pig's feed in "creep." Commence with one-half tea-spoonful at 5 weeks of age and gradually increase to a dessert-spoonful at 3 months of age.

21. For de-worming pigs, use Phenothiazine as per directions on container.

22. Segregate pigs according to age and size into groups of not more than 20 pigs.

The above suggestions are outlined for pigs up to 3 months of age, as this is the most critical period in the pig's life

Any one interested and who desires to obtain more information on this subject, might be kindly referred to the office of District Agriculturist at Stettler, or any of the following:

Director of Extension Services, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

WARTIME WAGE CONTROL

Instructions to Canadian Employers and Employees concerning the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, P.C. 8253.

THIS Order of the Dominion Government—which under the War Measures Act stabilizes wage rates and requires employers to pay a cost of living bonus — provided for the establishment of National and Regional War Labour Boards to administer the Government's policy.

National Employers

Communications from employers and employees in the following employments should be addressed to the Secretary, National War Labour Board, Ottawa:

(1) the operation of lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals or telegraphs, including all services ancillary thereto, connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;
(2) the operation of any system of air, bus or truck transportation connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;
(3) the operation of any electrical power or transmission works connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of any province, or serving two or more provinces;
(4) mining;
(5) the operation of any shipyard;
(6) all undertakings located in the Yukon or Northwest Territories.

Regional Employers

Employers and employees in employments other than those above designated should address their communications to the Regional War Labour Board in care of their respective provincial governments.

The Order provides that no increase or decrease in a basic scale of wage rates may be made by any employer. Violations of this Order are subject to penalties.

Extracts from the Order and the Board's Interpretative Rulings are given in the National War Labour Board's Bulletin No. 1, which may be obtained on application to any Regional War Labour Board.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour and Chairman
The National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada, January 12, 1942



ALL war industries need rags . . . handfuls of rags . . . pounds of rags . . . tons of rags. And you can help supply them.

Without rag wipers to clean the cutting lubricant from planes, millers, drills, lathes, Canadian war workers would be inefficient, their output reduced, their efforts hampered.

Without rags, explosive plants would slow up, aeroplane factories would find their production cut, and wheels of shell factories would dawdle.

Start an old-fashioned rag bag in your house today. All kinds of old, worn-out, too small and otherwise useless garments are badly needed by war industries—everything from cotton underwear to old shirts and ties—from Grandpa's red flannels to Grandson's seatless corduroy pants.

These are real sinews of war which you can supply. Every rag in your home should go to war industries through your Salvage Committee. Clean out and clean up on Hitler!

FOR COLLECTION—TELEPHONE 28

DON'T THROW IT AWAY THROW IT AT HITLER!

Department of National War Services
Ottawa
Honourable J. T. Thorson, Minister



For A Healthier Canada

"Worse than the damage done by saboteurs, worse than the harm done by unnecessary strikes, worse than the treachery of fifth columnists, unnecessary sickness is today doing more to harm and hinder Canada's war effort than almost anything else. Today or any day you name this week, 200,000 people in Canada are sick." So said Mr. W. G. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer, and General Manager of the Ontario Motor League, in a recent address in Toronto. Mr. Robertson said that eighteen million people in the United States are suffering from colds. A corresponding number according to our population, have colds in Canada.

He went on to say that "with what medical science and research has revealed, there are ways and means at our disposal, if we would only accept them and put them into practice, of eliminating practically all our present-day sickness." Continuing, he said, "I prefer to be more conservative. Let us say that 50 per cent. of sickness is preventable. Let us say that 50 per cent. of all the colds, the crippling, the heart disease, cancer, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria—let us say with absolute positiveness that half of these diseases need not be!" Surveys have proved that the average number of days a workingman will be off sick this year is ten. Suppose we could reduce that by 50 per cent., down to five days a year. Can you imagine the returns in increased production? Do you realize what this would mean in increased happiness in industry?

* * * *

Were Physically Unfit

Everyone of us is interested in winning the war. We all want to do everything we can to bring victory closer. We will need more tanks and more aeroplanes and more shells and more guns. But we will also need a healthier Canada, if we are to win. It has been said several times, but it will bear repetition until it sinks home, forty-four per cent. of the young men of Canada who offered their services for military purposes were turned down because they were physically unfit. Many hundreds of others who managed to join up were later found to be incapable of standing the heavy duties of army life and had to be demobilized.

"The whole future of public health depends on education," says Dr. Gordon Bates. People as a rule do not want to be educated and in most people's minds there is automatically set up a passive resistance towards any attempt to educate. Most of us are content to be amused and to carry on our usual routine activities with the least possible mental effort. To acquire a new language, to learn to sing or to play a musical instrument or to achieve a new skill requires an effort which is beyond the scope of the normal desires of most of us. Even to read serious literature which will improve our minds we find difficult because it is so much easier to read light fiction or the daily newspapers.

Probably this frailty, common to most humans, is largely responsible for the slow progress of civilization. Life saving discoveries of science are applied slowly and millions fall sick and die as a result of our failure to either disseminate sound information or absorb knowledge. Millions of money are wanted on the medical and institutional care of the victims of maladies which need never exist simply because the process of educating the public seems to be too difficult a task for us to approach.

* * * *

Waste Of Human Life

The student of public health is amazed at the apathy of his fellow citizens. He sees how true was that pertinent aphorism uttered so many years ago by a self-sacrificing public health leader who wore himself out in the public service trying to make his ideals come true. The facts as to the cost of illness and as to the possibilities of prevention are known but not sufficiently well known to change a tragic picture of unnecessary waste of life. Hence the individual neglects his own health and that of his family, relying on the doctor to cure if he falls ill. Communities build hospitals and insane aslytums instead of passing laws for the pasteurization of milk and appropriations for the payment of full-time health officers.

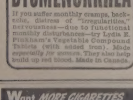
If we know—those of us who think our hearts are stirred by the sufferings of humanity—If we know that the discoveries of medical science if applied would save thousands of lives and millions of money, if we are convinced that by such means the human race would be longer lived and healthier—why do we hesitate? It is high time for Canada to begin to educate herself and her citizens to the fact that, generally speaking, illness is an expensive and unnecessary luxury in which no nation should indulge, and to begin a real investigation as to the prevalence and cost of illness.

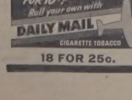
The Fourth Estate

Phrase Was Used By Famous Writer To Designate Reporters

In England, the most influential powers were to be found in the Estates of the Realm of which there were three. At the end of the 18th century, however, the Newspaper Press became so powerful and influential that it made itself felt on the island. Although Burke is credited with having originated the phrase, Fourth Estate, the expression does not appear in any of his published works, according to the historians. One authority, however, points out that the phrase was coined by Carlyle who used it in Lecture Five of His Hero in which he wrote: "Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporter's Gallery yonder sat a Fourth Estate, more important far than they all."—Christian Science Monitor.

Staple food of most of Afghanistan's population is fruit.





Plant Diseases

Originate From The Seed, The Soil And The Air

Plant diseases originate from three main sources, namely, the seed, the soil, and the air. Air currents carry and spread the destructive casual organisms of most diseases. The rust epidemics which occur periodically originate from air-borne spores and can be controlled efficiently only by the use of rust resistant varieties. By using proper cultural practices, suitable crop rotations, and providing adequate drainage, a farmer can do a great deal to eliminate soil-borne diseases. The importance of clean seed is emphasized by the fact that the planting of infected seed practically ensures the perpetuation of the disease and that uncleaned healthy seed may carry a wide variety of diseases. Smuts and root rots of cereals may all be disseminated by means of seed. The best guarantee against disease in seed lies in the use of registered or certified seed.

Presses In Moscow Busy

Turned Out Millions Of Newspapers And Books Every Day

Moscow's presses poured forth 10,000,000 copies of daily newspapers before the Nazi invasion. Every 24 hours 1,500,000 books in 72 languages were printed. Moscow accounted for many of the 40,000,000 copies of handbills, newspapers and tracts dropped by plane into the laps of Axis troops since Germany marched on Russia.

The human heart beats two billion times in a lifetime of three score years and ten.

The American mink is equally at home on land or under water.

Never Start Wars

Democracy Because Of Ideals Waits For Aggressor To Strike First

"We must remember to take a long view of war and not merely think of events in the immediate future, although it is difficult to get people to do so. A long view of the U.S.A.-Jap war shows that the act of treachery on the part of the Japanese presented the United States of America with a unity behind the president, which could not have been achieved so easily any other way. This in itself is a great victory."

Such was the opinion expressed by William Courtenay, sailor, soldier, airman, journalist and lecturer of note.

"It is a good thing, on the first day of war, for a democracy to get a nasty slap in the face, for that contributes to victory," Mr. Courtenay continued. "We must not be disappointed because democracy seems to get off on the wrong foot in war, for a democracy can never strike the first blow because of its ideals. By waiting until the aggressor strikes, we can fight a purely defensive war with clean hands. We are fighting only to defend our liberty.

He pointed out that democracies do not build up vast armaments to make up a great war machine to plunder the world and consequently they must fight the first two or three years as a long delayed action, girding on an armor of strength. During the first two years it had been our part to fight this great delaying action, to gradually arm ourselves under the cloak of time until we were strong enough to take the offensive instead of the defensive, he said.

Mr. Courtenay stated that Great Britain had had two great tasks before her since the outbreak of war. The first was to ensure the safety of the British Isles and this had been successfuly done. The second was to prevent the enemy from erupting into Africa and overrunning the Continent, getting control of the Mediterranean or seizing Egypt, in order to get bases to bring the New World, the Americas into the war following the organization of the clever German Fifth-Column movement in South America. This also had been kept from coming to pass.

"Britain's first and greatest contribution to victory was the designing of the Spitfire and Hurricane single seater fighters," said the speaker.

"Even when Britain was left without a friend, ally or base in Europe, and completely semi-circled following the downfall of France, and only 12 minutes from danger from German air stations on the coast, she planned carefully and although her own gallant air force was small it was able to outwit the enemy and smash its power in the air during the tragic summer months of 1940," he said. "When the Germans lost the Battle of Britain, they turned to bombers in the night raids in an effort to smash the spirit of the people, and in this they also failed.

Strikes Blow At Spinach

Nutrition Bureau Expert Says Other Greens Have Equal Value

The once-unique place in the dietary scheme occupied by spinach has been pretty thoroughly debunked in recent years, and a good thing, say we. Some time ago a researcher revealed that the iron content of the bitter weed is not nearly so high as once thought. Now what would appear to be the final coup de grace to spinach's battered reputation is supplied by the finding of an expert of the Nutrition Bureau of the Community Service Society in New York City. She says flatly and bluntly that "if a child doesn't like spinach, why should he eat it when any other green leafy vegetable can be substituted?"

Why indeed? Maybe there are both children and adults who really like spinach, besides those who have acquired a tolerance for it out of long experience. But if the dictum cited stands up, why eat the stuff when the same food values are to be found in crisp, succulent head lettuce, fragrant cabbage, tasty broccoli or brussels sprouts, mild swiss chard or even—though this is getting close to the border-line—the carefully prepared and flavored tops of beet plants, not to mention dandelion greens in season and such minor items as parsley, endive and and water cress, all of which have their adherents?

Rubber Shortage

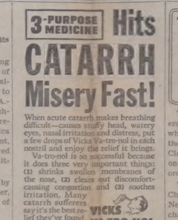
Plan To Make Synthetic Rubber In United States

A $400,000,000 plan for the making of synthetic rubber was announced by Jesse Jones, U.S. federal loan administrator, who said it would virtually end the United States rubber shortage in about 18 months.

The programme authorized by President Roosevelt, will build enough new factories to turn out 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year, Jones told reporters, emphasizing that there is enough rubber to meet all essential needs of the United States until the new plants can be completed, possibly by the middle of 1943.

Doctor's Wife: "What is that awful noise on the radio?"

Doctor: "Just an orchestra coming out of the ether."



Looked On As Treat

Eggs For Breakfast Not Everyday Fare In Great Britain

Two eggs may be everyday fare for many of us in Canada and if we don't have them it is because we don't want them.

But it is different with the people of Great Britain, and among them Prime Minister Churchill. In fact, while Mr. Churchill was the guest of President Roosevelt at Washington he interrupted a conference to exclaim about his breakfasts—breakfasts of fruit juice, eggs, bacon, toast and coffee that are so common in so many homes in this country.

With the glee of a boy, Britain's wartime Prime Minister related to his host his delight when he saw two poached eggs on his breakfast tray when it was delivered to his room the first morning of his visit.

In England Mr. Churchill gets one egg a week on a ration just the same as every one else in that country.

And still, we in Canada, are talking about war restrictions. Possibly there will be much less talk when we know much more about them.

SELECTED RECIPES

DATE AND NUT LOAF

1 cup chopped dates
¾ cup Crown Brand corn syrup
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup boiling water
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cup all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ cup chopped walnuts
¼ cup Mazola
Temperature: 325 degrees F.
Time: 1 hour.

Method: Put dates, corn syrup and salt in bowl. Add boiling water; stir and let stand until cool. Add well-beaten egg and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients, add to date mixture, stirring as little as possible. Add nuts and Mazola. Pour into loaf pan 9" x 5" x 3" lined with waxed paper and oiled with Mazola. Let stand 20 minutes; bake in moderate oven.

CHEESE FONDUE

⅓ cup milk
1 cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon Benson's or Canada corn starch
1 cup cooked wheat cereal
2 eggs, separated
Temperature: 350 degrees F.
Time: 35 to 45 minutes.

Method: Add milk, cheese, butter salt and corn starch to hot wheat cereal in top of double boiler; blend. Remove from heat; stir in unbeaten egg yolks. Add stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour mixtures into 1½ qt. casserole oiled with Mazola. Bake in moderate oven until firm in centre. Serve at once. Serves 5 to 6.

Planning New London

Architect Has Made Some Suggestions That Are Very Interesting

Sir Giles Scott ,the famous architect, has made some interesting suggestions to the Royal Academy for the replanning of the City.

They include the laying-on of constant hot water, which Sir Giles contends would greatly help to abate the smoke nuisance; the parking of cars in the centre of new, wide roads; the combination of such things as lamp-posts, traffic signs and pillar boxes; a civic centre at Guildhall and a wide grass close round St. Paul's, having only the Deanery and Chapter House standing near it.—News of the World.

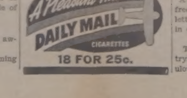
Danced Too Well

An American officer vouches for this story: At Basra one of the ports of entry into Iraq, an Arab was seen daily along the waterfront with a dancing bear on a chain. The bear danced so well that it finally attracted suspicion. Investigation proved the bear to be an enemy agent wearing a bearskin.

Would Be Uncomfortable

German soldiers on the Eastern Front have been advised to use newspapers as a substitute for winter clothing. If the German newspapers furnished to them tell the truth about the way the Russian war is going, they cannot be expected to keep the Germans very comfortable.

The Coliseum of Rome was built in 82 B.C. and had a capacity of 87,000 spectators.



The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

There was a time, as all you readers of mail order catalogues know, when there was great rivalry between the adherents of the various emporia. Claims used to be made that this one or that was "the greatest mail order house in the world."

Whether it was in Toronto or Chicago, or London, England, or New York each store had its own champions.

To-day all those claims—at least so far as Canada is concerned—have gone by the board. The greatest mail order house in Canada to-day is the M.G.O.'s branch of the individual citizen's army.

M.G.O.? Master-General of the Ordnance, a fine old-fashioned title for the head of a fine but far from old-fashioned service, The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Ordnance in its time has had several meanings. An American, for instance, will tell you that you have mis-spelled the American word for by-law—ordinance. In the time of Wellington and Nelson ordnance was a sort of general term for artillery. You must have seen it many a time yourself, something like this: "The brigade was supported by so many pieces of ordnance."

Actually, the American's reaction comes close to the origin of the title, "Master-General of the Ordnance." As far back as 1299 a "Keeper of the King's Wardrobe" was appointed. His assistants were known as "Ordnance Officers" and it was their job to see that the armed followers of the feudal barons were equipped according to the "ordinances" laid down. The elision responsible for many of our words through the centuries got in its fell work and the present spelling was the result.

What has all this to do with department stores?

Plenty?

We won't stop to trace the origin of the title, Master-General of the Ordnance, through the centuries—what we are concerned with is the job of storekeeping and procurement done to-day by this department of the army under the direction of its civilian head.

Oh yes, for all the military sound of that title a civilian, Victor Sifton, heads Canada's biggest department store. It is said of Birmingham that it supplies anything from needles to locomotives. That's nothing. Ordnance can supply both of those items and a whole lot in between. Do you need hospital beds? Indent on Ordnance for them. Have you a recruit with out-size feet? Does your unit need a cobbler's wax, skiis, snow-shoes, a caterpillar tractor, spare parts for a 25-pounder gun, worsted shoulder-badges, stripes for N.C.O.'s? Ask Ordnance.

But Ordnance is not just a big store. Ordnance supplies skilled tradesmen who maintain the armoured and other vehicles with which equips the Army. The word "master" as applied to the R.C.O.C., is well-applied. Many of its men are master-mechanics. They were before enlistment, or they have been trained in schools operated by Ordnance.

In the Great War, 1914-1919, Ordnance supplied the fathers of to-day's Canadian Army with "G. S. Wagons" and horses. To-day it supplies your army with the thousands of mechanized vehicles required to wage all-out warfare.

To do this and do it rapidly it has adopted the tried practices of modern business and adapted them to the special requirements of the times. In a later column we'll take you through a big ordnance store and show you something of the system.

Ordnance even supplies each soldier with a "housewife." This word is sometimes pronounced—and maybe spelled—"huzzif." It means, excuse me please you old soldiers, a folding hold-all fitted with needles and thread, pins, spare buttons.

This homely interpretation of the duty of a wife would seem to indicate that the "housewife" (Army issue) is of almost as long a standing as the title of the boss of Canada's biggest department store—not even the Master-General of the Ordnance would dare to invent such a term to-day.

Besides, house-wifery as practised by soldiers of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps to-day is of a more complicated nature. Do you need a special gadget? Give an Ordnance man a can-opener, some wire, a couple of pieces of string and you'll get it. What's more, in the meantime someone will stock up on the real thing, even if he has to invent it!

Not A Bad Idea

When Miss Winnifred Baum, employee in the civics, and documents division of the Chicago Public Library, spells out words over the telephone she no longer says "A" as in Alfred and "F" as in Frank, but "A" as in America and "F" as in freedom. Other new words on her letter identification list are "D" as in democracy and "V" as in victory.

Tenants of Shanghai, China, are trying to organize and fight unscrupulouse landlords. 2447

The Royal Bank Of Canada 73rd Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, hails new partnership of Canada and the United States. As Chairman of the British War Supply Council sees Germany outstripped by Britain and North America in 1942.

Sydney G. Dobson, General Manager, reports assets over $1,000,000,000. Sees record business expansion this year.

Prediction that Germany's war production would be outstripped in 1942 by the combined output of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, was made at the 73rd Annual Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada by Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director.

In his annual address Mr. Wilson gave factual evidence of the tremendous productive capacity of North American factories and spoke in glowing terms of the fine record made by Canadian industry since the outbreak of war.

"Two years ago," said Mr. Wilson, "we were incapable of outfitting an infantry division; to-day our industries can equip a new division every six weeks. Canadian equipment is being used in every area of war."

Mr. Wilson paid particular tribute to the Government for the way in which it had approached industry and persuaded manufacturers to go into production of the strange and complicated apparatus of war.

CONTROLS CURB INFLATION

Referring to the steps already taken to control inflation Mr. Wilson said, "You cannot divert half a million men into the armed services to engage in the most extravagant kind of destruction and consumption of goods, and expect business at home to proceed as usual, or prices to remain as usual.

"With the tragic memory of the inflation of the first World War in mind, thinking people believe that almost any measures would be justified to prevent repetition.

"If anyone is inclined to be critical, let him think of how dangerously our present position parallels that of the first Great War. The increase in the wholesale price index in the first 25 months of that war was 20 points; in the first 25 months of this war, the index has climbed 21 points. In the face of these facts, it would be difficult to argue that an effort should not be made to control the situation before it gets out of hand.

"It would be absurd to expect that in the midst of this colossal diversion of material and man-power we should expect to live as we have lived in peace-time.

"We have reached the point where we must cut down unnecessary consumption, in order to make available for the war efforts all the resources possible.

"We must keep constantly before us the realization that our war efforts consists, in a material sense, in things and services: that is, food, raw materials and manufactured products on the one hand, and man-power on the other."

CANADA PLAYS HER PART

As a comrade in arms of Great Britain, Canada, said Mr. Wilson, had been able to make a material contribution to the common cause. "We pay the whole cost of raising, arming and maintaining the Canadian armed forces serving in Canada, Great Britain, Gibraltar, the Far East, the West Indies and Newfoundland. We supply Great Britain with food, textiles, lumber and finished apparatus of war, and we do not demand "cash on the barrel head." Not one dollar of the $250 millions of gold sent to Canada by Great Britain has been used to pay for goods of Canadian origin—it has all been expended in the United States, with much more of our own gold, to cover a part of the cost of raw materials and machinery brought to Canadian to produce war goods for British account.

Little opportunity existed, said Mr. Wilson, for the making of big profits out of the war. "There has been neither opportunity nor disposition for our producers to make big profits out of this war," he said.

CAN OUTSTRIP GERMANY

Mr. Wilson regarded with great satisfaction the close co-operation which has developed between Canada and the United States in recent months and particularly since the Japanese declaration of war.

"Even Germany, with all its vaunted efficiency, and with forced labor, cannot match the production possibilities of North America added to those developed with such extraordinary efficiency by Great Britain under the impact of war.

"Canada's war expenditure in this fiscal year alone is estimated at two billion, 620 million dollars, which is more than twice as much as our total expenditure in all of the last war. The United States has already doubled its entire expenditure during the first Great War.

"United States manufacturers sent to Great Britain in the first seven months of 1941 nearly twice as many combat planes as were lost defending the British Isles during the whole of 1940. In Canada, starting from scratch, we are producing 40 or more planes a week, of which 15 to 25 are Hurricane fighters.

In conclusion Mr. Wilson paid a warm tribute to the heroic manner in which the people of Great Britain had sustained, for over two years, the terrible impact of war and at the same time performed miracles in the production of urgently needed implements of war.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In presenting the financial statement, Mr. S. G. Dobson, General Manager, noted that the bank had enjoyed a satisfactory year despite greatly changed conditions due to the war. Notwithstanding Government regulations, "which at one time would have been considered intolerable, but which we recognize as necessary in the kind of war which has been forced upon us, your bank has continued to expand. While it naturally becomes more and more difficult to make reasonable profits, we have, because of enlarged business and economies effected, been able to show earnings comparable with a year ago."

Assets of the bank now standing at over $1,000,000,000 were at the highest point in history, said Mr. Dobson. Commercial loans had continued to expand and deposits by the public were at a record level—$152,259,936 higher than at the peak of the boom era.

"More new deposit accounts have been opened this past year than in any similar period in the history of the bank. We are doing our best to foster this growth not only because it builds up the bank's clientele, but mainly because saving is an essential development in our war economy."

1052 ENLISTMENTS

Because of war conditions a greatly increased burden had been placed upon the bank's staff, said Mr. Dobson, and too much credit could not be given for the commendable way in which both men and women had performed their duties.

"Since the outbreak of war," he said 1,052 officers, including 43 from our foreign branches, have been granted leave of absence to serve in the armed forces. In Canada and Newfoundland 40 per cent. of our male employees under 30 years of age enlisted. We have assured all these young men, of whom we are justly proud, and to whose return we are looking forward, that positions will be available to them.

"I regret exceedingly to report that eight of our young men have given their lives in the country's service. We extend to their relatives our sincere sympathy."

PRICE CONTROL

Referring to what he termed the new experience for business of price and wage controls, Mr. Dobson said, "Some people view with concern the institution of these controls and it seems to me an appropriate time to point out that such licensing and price fixing are commonplace with banks.

"Our charters are granted to us by virtue of the Bank Act which comes up for revision at ten-year intervals, at which time the chartered banks are subject to close examination by the Banking Committee of Parliament. All our powers are strictly regulated by law. The maximum rate of interest we are permitted to charge is fixed. There is even a ceiling on the commission we may charge for collecting a bill discounted in one city and payable in another. We are not allowed to charge more than a fixed flat fee for small casual transactions. We are not permitted to own real estate except for our own use; we must not make loans against real estate security. We are subject to inspection by the Inspector General of Banks. We must make detailed and extensive statements to the Finance Department. Since the outbreak of the war we are required to be licensed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board before we can buy or sell foreign exchange and the regulations lay down the commission we may charge on such transactions.

"I do not point to these things in any critical way, but merely to show that what is revolutionary control of other businesses in the interests of wartime stability, is part of the every-day experience of banks. Price ceilings are not a novelty with us."

In conclusion Mr. Dobson remarked that indications were that 1942 would see all records broken in business expansion.

Export Permits Required

New Ruling Covers Rags And Waste Of All Kinds

Permits will now be required for the export from Canada of rags and waste of all kinds, composed wholly or in part of cotton, rayon, silk or wool, it was announced in a special edition of the Canada Gazette. This ruling also applies to the export of passenger automobiles, chassis and engines and motor truck and bus chassis.

Ceylon has embarked on a policy of industrialization.

Had Difficult Time

But Woman Eventually Got Hut For Troops In Orkney Islands

Miss Margaret Bodenham Smith volunteered to manage a welfare hut for troops in the Orkney Islands, but on her arrival found that three men sent to build it had been the victims of a torpedoing. With help drawn elsewhere, she got the hut built only to have it wrecked by a boiler explosion when the heat was turned on for the first time. However, the troops pitched in and the canteen was restored and now serves 3,000 soldiers a week.

Delusion Wearing Thin

Victory Talk Will Not Deceive German People Much Longer

In 1939 Hitler said that he would not ask his soldiers to fight a war of more than one year.

At the close of 1940 he declared that 1941 "will bring the completion of the greatest victory of our history."

As late as last October he dangled before the sadly tried people at home the prospect of an impressive victory before winter set in.

In most things Germans are a rational people. Is it possible, in spite of the countries their armies have overrun, that there are not many among them who begin to doubt whither Der Fuehrer is leading them? Can there be many among them who find any comfort in Hitler's New Year message which most amazingly blamed Germany's troubles on the Eastern front upon the "unscrupulous, sanguinary sacrifice of the Bolshevik slaves?"

Even among the German millions who have been doped by Goebbels' propaganda, there must be many who realize that Russia has been invaded by the Germans and that the Russians are fighting for their homes. Sanguinary their sacrifice may be, but to apply the term unscrupulous to the fight they are making to repel the invader, and to refer to them as "Bolshevik slaves", is to forfeit the respect of all but the mentally deficient. Any Germans who are capable of thinking must question the state of mind of the leader who is attempting to delude them with misrepresentation that is so easily penetrated.

Germans may not be told details about smashed divisions, abandoned war material and casualties running into seven figures, but they must miss the exultant tone of victory and the constant advance once chronicled in communiques. The hysteria of the reference to the "unscrupulous sanguinary sacrifice of the Bolshevik slaves" must strike an ominous note on the mind of the German at home who is urged to send his bathing trunks to the front to be used as ear muffs. That doesn't sound like the prelude to victory in any language.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

Accomplished Great Feat

British Railway Companies Built 1,000 Special Wagons For Russia

Shipments of vital war supplies to Russia are being speeded up by railway and road transport equipment sent to Iran from Britain. Since the beginning of September, a total of 142 locomotives and 1,000 wagons have been or are being sent to Iran to strengthen transport facilities, especially on the Trans-Iranian railway. A number of lorries have also been sent and will be operated by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation.

One of the most remarkable railways in the world, the Trans-Iranian line pierces mountain ranges in a barren, wild, earthquake-stricken country almost inaccessible to most other forms of transport. Many gradients are as steep as 1 in 36, against the normal 1 in 200 and almost every known form of tunnelling is used.

The building of the 1,000 railway wagons was a great feat for those concerned. Standard gauge 12 ton steel framed, open wagons, their construction was divided among the various British railway companies. One works cut out the timber parts from logs, another stamped out the metal parts and furnished additional timber, while the Southern Railway were responsible for the assembly. With a staff of 130 men, 19 boys and 22 women, working in shifts night and day, 50 wagons were completed in 14 days and the whole order of 1,000 in 10 weeks. One wagon, consisting of 1,800 separate parts, was completed every 37 minutes.

Honored By Call

Unknown Host Was Very Glad To Meet Lord Beaverbrook

The Washington Merry-Go-Round tells this story:

The Secret Service did a superb job in guarding Winston Churchill and his staff, but there was one embarrassing slip-up.

Secretary Morgenthau invited his old friend Lord Beaverbrook to drop in at his home on Christmas Day. At the appointed hour, Beaverbrook hopped into a Secret Service car and was driven to a handsome house in a fashionable residential district.

Ringing the doorbell, Beaverbrook was greeted by a well-dressed man whom he had never met before.

"I'm Beaverbrook," the British Supply Minister said.

"Come right in, Your Lordship," was the hearty welcome. "It's a pleasure and honor to have you call. I want you to meet my wife and daughter."

After the introductions, "Beaverbrook was served a drink, and after a short stay expressed his thanks and departed—still not knowing who his hospitable host was. Further, he still doesn't know to this day.

Note: On their second try the Secret Service men drove Beaverbrook to the Morgenthau mansion.

Lake Ladoga, Russia, is the largest lake in Europe and covers 7,000 square miles.

London, Eng., has 145 hospitals.

Canadian Timber

Is Used In The Making Of Lifeboats For Britain

Night and day around Britain's wind-lashed coasts the men of the lifeboats are ready to carry out their work of mercy and rescue. Their greatest achievement was during the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkerque in the spring of 1940. Nineteen small boats, none longer than 51 feet or weighing more than 27 tons with crew and gear aboard rescued nearly 50,000 men from the beaches.

Since the war began, more than 4,000 sailors and airmen have been saved from sinking ships and airplanes, an average of more than 35 a week.

Into the making of lifeboats—sturdy little craft able to live in seas which have crippled big ships—goes wood from many parts of the British empire. English oak is used for the stem and stern. Canadian rock elm provides the framework, white deal and red cedar from the Dominion the vital air cases and Honduras mahogany the decks.

Thanks to the ingenuity of a singing teacher, William Woodhave, the lifeboat of to-day is self-righting. Woodhave was awarded a guinea ($4.75 these days) for his design a century-and-a-half ago. As a result a fully-manned and equipped boat, even if it goes completely over, will come right way up and empty itself of water in 25 seconds.

A heavy keel—it may weigh as much as one-third of the craft's entire weight—is the main factor in the self-righting principles. The keel is made of teak from the forests of upper Burma.

Important Post

Prof. Walker Is Superintendent Of Dominion Nurseries At Indian Head

John Walker, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, University of Manitoba, has been appointed by the Civil Service Commission, Superintendent, Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., a unit of the Dominion Experimental Farms. He succeeds Norman M. Ross, who retired recently on superannuation after 40 years' service.

Mr. Walker, who is 48 years of age, graduated from the University of Alberta in 1924. He specialized in horticulture at the U. of A. and took post graduate work at the University of Minnesota and for some time taught horticulture at the U. of M. In July, 1925, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and placed in charge of horticulture. Four years later he accepted the position of Extension Horticulturist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. In 1937 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Horticulture at the University of Manitoba and continued in that position until his recent appointment as Superintendent, Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head.

The Indian Head Forestry Station was established in 1903. Since then over 180,000 deciduous trees and 3,600,000 evergrens have been distributed from that station and from one at Sutherland, Sask., to about 65,000 farm homes in the prairie provinces.

Helps Nervous Trouble

Intricate And Difficult Embroidery Prescribed For Soldiers In Hospitals

London doctors are to-day prescribing embroidery for soldiers with nervous trouble.

Knitting, explains Lady Smith-Dorrien, head of the Royal School of Needlework, is not enough to take the mind off worry.

Many women have written to her complaining that they have knitted and knitted until they can knit no longer and asking her for the best work to take up the entire attention.

To all of them Lady Smith-Dorrien recommends fine embroidery, intricate and difficult work which wholly occupies the mind.

The same principle is now being applied to the new methods in Britain's war-time hospitals. Mere amusement is not enough: the patient must be given occupation that is difficult. Thus the needle, so long employed for putting something into him, is now being used, and with excellent results, in getting his worries out.

The Queen is so interested in the departure that when she found a soldier embroidering his regimental badge in a Red Cross hospital she asked for a sample of his work.

A Determined Man

Was Not Letting Customer Get Away With Extra Egg

A close-fisted farmer supplied to a local house three dozen eggs every week. One week he found that he had accidentally sent one egg too many. Determined not to lose on the deal, he called at the house. "Mr. Smith," he said, "I sent along one egg over the three dozen this week."

"Surely you're not going to worry over a little thing like that," Mr. Smith said. "Let's settle it with a drink. What will you have?"

"Egg and milk," was the farmer's reply.

The lighthouse of Maceio, Brazil, stands on a hill in midtown, fully a half-mile from the sea. 2447

CHURCHILL GREETS HUGE OTTAWA CROWD



Nazi Prisoners

Are Branded As A Defiant And Arrogant Lot

A soldier who has just arrived in St. Catharines, on leave from an Eastern Canadian camp, who has been in touch with officers who have been on escort duty for Nazi prisoners arriving in Canada, gives the first hand information that these prisoners are wicked and dangerous in the extreme, particularly the officer class, who obey no rules, who are arrogant and defiant and dare their custodians to commit the slightest breach of the rules for the treatment of prisoners of war.

Even as prisoners, these Nazi officers are a law unto themselves. It would be a good thing for the war spirit of Canada if a few trained and selected newspapermen were given carte blanche and permitted to report the facts and the story which is to be found in every prison camp in Canada.

The public should know the kind of beast which has to be fought and exterminated.—St. Catharines Standard.

Had To Learn How

They had taken the scene in the film dozens of times, until the producer was exasperated.

"Rotten!" he shrieked to the "star." "Your acting is terrible in this scene. This man is proposing marriage to you, and you have to refuse him nicely. Dash it all, you must have had dozens of men propose to you!"

"Sure I have," came the reply, "but I've never refused any of them before."

In an area of 6,094 square miles just south and east of Lake Winnipeg there are 3,000 lakes.

The planet Jupiter has nine moons.

Brothers Across The Sea

Tells How Red Cross Parcels Are Appreciated In Britain

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from the Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Committee, of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, Edinburgh, Scotland, by National Office of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto:

"We have just received the case of lovely quilts and 100 dish towels sent us by the Women's Voluntary Services of Edinburgh, a gift from the Canadian Red Cross, and on behalf of the committee of our centre will you please accept our most grateful thanks.

The gifts have come at a most opportune time, as we are working very hard to equip a rest centre, where with your help we will be able to give comfort and assistance to the unfortunate people who have been the victims of the German "hate."

Your kindness and thoughtfulness is an inspiration to all of us here, so carry on the good work, Canadian Red Cross. We know you are with us in this hour of trouble, but good days will come again. We are proud that our brothers and sisters across the sea are helping with might and main, and proud that so many Canadian soldiers are here to guard us."

The quilts mentioned in this letter were donated by the Allenby Junior Red Cross Society, School District No. 4002, Wynot P.O., Saskatchewan, according to a postscript on the letter.

Takes Care Of Itself

A doctor commenting on the custom of taking baths says that "the average immersion should not exceed five minutes." That little matter always takes care of itself in any household consisting of more than one person.

STRONGER THAN STEEL OR CONCRETE



—Christian Science Monitor

Huge Distances In Pacific

Japan's Main Objective, Singapore, Is 3,300 Miles From Tokyo

A small boy who was asked to describe the Pacific Ocean did so by writing on his examination paper the simple sentence: "The Pacific Ocean is vast." How vast it is few of us realize. The foreshortened maps published to show in detail the relationships between the archipelagoes and the peninsulas of the Western Pacific and the China Sea inevitably tend to create a false impression that Japan's offensive against Singapore and the Dutch East Indies is being conducted in her own back yard. In a sense, it is; but it is an enormous back yard.

Because the Far Eastern theatre of war is so far from us we are apt to think it is very close to Japan, forgetting that our thinking is based on relative rather than actual distances. The Pacific is so big, in fact, that islands situated at great distances from us do not have to be very close to Japan. For instance, Australia and New Zealand seem upon a casual glance at a map to be almost as close together as Jamaica and Cuba, yet it is a fact that they are several days apart by fast steamships. And Singapore, the main objective of Japan's extensive operations in the Western Pacific, is 3,300 miles from Tokyo, about the same as the distance from New York to London.

In undertaking a war of conquest so far from home, Japan has embarked on a daring and perilous adventure. The task of keeping open her lines of communications to her distant battlefronts is one which will keep her naval forces busy. And always, as long as British and American sea power exists, those lines are threatened. If they can be cut, her armies now threatening Singapore, the Netherlands Indies, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines will wither and die like branches cut from a tree.—New York Times.

The Book Of Hess

His Revelations Might Prove To Be Interesting Reading

Alarm has been caused in high Nazi circles by news received by Goebbels from allegedly reliable sources of the preparation by the British Government of a Book of Hess.

Hitler and his friends and advisers are well acquainted with Hess's amazing memory for detail. They also know his propensity for indulging in endless reminiscences. They were probably not surprised when they learned of Britain's intention of compiling his revelations.

Since Hess has been a prisoner in this country, he has had ample time to produce a fat volume.

If published, the Book of Hess would be a best-seller, might even beat the records of Mein Kampf. Indeed, it would be the counterpart to Hitler's masterpiece.

The volume may not be issued to the public for some time. Incidentally, the right title for it would be "The Hass of Hess." For "hass" in German means "hatred." And Hess's revelations must be full of that.—British News Review.

Planes That Hover

Axis Plane Can Mark Time In The Air, And Reverse

Among a mixed bag of Axis aircraft, German and Italian fighters and others destroyed in combat by the R.A.F. over Sidi Rezegh recently, were two Fieseler Storchs. These are unusual aircraft to find involved in air fighting, since their main characteristic is slowness of flight, not speed. In certain conditions the Storch can even fly "in reverse" in relation to the ground. Against a fairly stiff wind, and with a steep angle of climb, it can be made to "hover" or even drift back in its tracks.

This ability to "mark time" in the air saved a German from destruction at the hands of a Blenheim pilot during the fighting in France. Returning from a raid, the British pilot saw the Storch and dived on it at 300 m.p.h. "To my amazement," said the pilot, "the enemy machine appeared to stop dead in the air, forcing me to overshoot."

When the Blenheim turned to renew the attack the Storch had taken refuge in a narrow gorge.—Manchester Guardian.

Must Be Expected

Preparations Point To Large Scale Air Invasion Of Britain

Indirect but authoritative information from Germany points to new Nazi preparations for a large scale air invasion like that of Crete. The Reich is now producing thousands of gliders, some of them large enough to carry a five-ton load. The government has also taken over all natural and artificial-silk production, presumably for manufacture of parachutes. Hitler, of course, might be planning an air invasion on any of several fronts, but the scale of preparations indicates at least tentative plans for another try at Britain. This is supported by the private conversations of German officers. They have been talking lately of the possibility that a full-fledged invasion attempt, even if unsuccessful, might well knock England out of the war (in a military sense) for many months.—Newsweek.

Wants To Drive Truck

Polish Girl Anxious To Get Into Action Against Nazis

Given a truck—"a good big truck"—and Halina Eminowicz thinks she would put up a good showing in the front lines. And this Polish-American girl, first woman to wear a Polish uniform in Canada, would like a chance to try.

"I want to get on the front line and feel I'm really doing something about this war," she says.

Tall, blonde and 28, Miss Eminowicz is stationed at Ottawa as secretary to Lt.-Col. J. Ilinski, liaison officer with the Polish forces training in Canada. She has been working since last spring but was placed in uniform only a few weeks ago. Five other girls have been taken on and are stationed at Windsor, Ont., as a possible nucleus for a women's army which may be formed as an auxiliary to the Polish armed forces.

Born in the United States, Miss Eminowicz speaks and writes the Polish language fluently. At the outbreak of war she was visiting in Poland with her mother, sister, and stepfather, the latter correspondent for a New York Polish paper.

"As American citizens we were sent home by the first ship, but I was determined to get into this war somehow," she said. "Right away I wrote the Canadian Government and told them I was big and strong, and asked if I couldn't join up as an ambulance driver? But I was thanked for my application and told they were only taking on trained nurses."

Her brother Stefan—now a sergeant—was the first volunteer accepted by the Polish army in this country. He came to Canada from New York to volunteer months before he was accepted and now is stationed at Windsor.

Has Its Own Navy

War Department Fleet Works In Scattered Ports Of Empire

Britain has a service arm more silent than the traditionally silent Royal Navy.

Few people have ever heard of it although the service has been in existence more than 50 years. Known as the War Department Fleet it carries out a variety of military tasks, not only along the shores of the United Kingdom but in defending harbors of the Empire—the Dominions excepted—from Jamaica to Hong Kong.

The fleet flies its own flag—crossed swords on the Blue Ensign—and is controlled by the Director of Supplies and Transport through a number of Royal Army Service Corps transport companies allotted to the commands.

Vessels of the fleet are as varied as its duties. The armada ranges from sea-going freighters to dinghies and cutters; from swift 1,000-horsepower launches, ready, if called on by the Navy, to co-operate in air rescue work, to gun barges carrying anything up to 16-inch pieces.

The fleet has expanded rapidly since the outbreak of war, having drawn on both the small boats pool of requisitioned vessels and on its own building program, for which its staff of technicians has produced designs.

Most officers of the water transport companies are men who know the sea and are used to "messing about in boats." The crews are seamen employed on a civilian basis. Many have grown up with the War Department Fleet, which they join as boys and leave at 60 as first class masters or shore superintendents.

They wear a uniform that resembles somewhat that of the Merchant Navy.

Strange Things To Steal

One Thief In Denver Got Away With Organ Pipes

A large insurance company in the United States, making a report on unusual burglaries, larcenies and robberies, listed these:

A man stole three sections of public sidewalk in St. Paul. Forced to replace it, he said: "I didn't know anybody owned it."

In Denver thieves tore out 42 pipes of a theatre organ and got away with it.

A banker in Schenectady had 500 pet trout. Someone came along with a frosted lemon cake and a candle. The fish were so tame they ate out of his hand by candlelight one night, and then—finis.

Someone who was in a hurry stole a 26-passenger bus in Jersey City and police found it in Newark.

Have Score To Settle

Chinese armies are in Burma there to aid the British and Burmese troops against the Japs and it is to be remembered that the Chinese have long scores to settle with the Japs on their own account as well as allies of Britain.

Sold At Last

With tire rationing and fewer automobiles, business is looking up for one merchant in Sardis, Miss. He sold a buggy, complete with harness and whip, that had been in stock for 21 years.

In most of Latin America the school year begins in April or May and ends in November.

Tulips originally came from Persia.

Difficult To Hold

Japanese May Find Out Later They Cannot Defend Hong Kong

It is a mistake to minimize the loss of Hong Kong for it is of great strategic importance. To Britain it was a naval base second only to Singapore. It was a rich commercial centre of the Orient and the British had spent perhaps forty million dollars to equip and to fortify it. They would not have done so unless they felt it must be defended as a naval and military outpost of value. It is a sobering blow to British prestige that the fortress has fallen to the Japs. Its capture will hearten the Japs. And the loss of the too-few defenders is sad indeed. They were courageous and did all they could, but circumstances made their very bravery futile, while the natives at Hong Kong imperiled their own safety and brought the downfall of the defence. When the story of Hong Kong can be told it is probable there will be pride and honor to the Canadian forces who tried the hopeless task of defence. It can be recalled that two years ago the British acknowledged that Hong Kong could not be held against a land-air attack in force unless supported by naval units, which were not available.

On the other hand Hong Kong may not be so fine a victory for the Japs at a later date. They will find the position hard to hold unless garrisoned on both sides of its mainland channel by a larger force than the Japs may be able to spare in a world-spread war. If the Allies press a sea blockade with determination upon Japan by plane, submarine and ship patrol they may cut off the ocean route from Tokyo to Hong Kong. There is a possibility the Japs may yet find themselves besieged at home as they encircled Hong Kong. And the Japs also have a Chinese population to deal with in and outside of Hong Kong. The end of the war is not yet for Japan.—Brandon Sun.

Wartime Economy

Government Regulations May Prohibit Many Unnecessary Services

That old business of "to market, to market to buy a fat pig, home again, home again jiggety jig" soon will be more than a rhyme, government sources indicated. It will be close to the truth.

than a rhyme, government sources indicated. It will be close to the truth.

As war priorities make themselves felt store deliveries are due to be decreased and this means housewives more and more will have to fetch their food from stores and market places, it was said.

Not, incidentally that there will be many fat pigs to be bought. Most of these go to Britain. But other goods, usually delivered, will have to be carried.

"There are plenty of surprises in store for all of us, many of them will directly affect the home and they will come in 1942," said one government spokesman discussing wartime economy.

The most recent government rubber order prohibiting the purchase of new tires or tubes for trucks used in making deliveries to private homes leaves no doubt that the government considers many of the services housewives now enjoy as non-essential.

Clear-cut warning that bakeries will be asked to curtail present services has been given by W. H. Harrison, bakery administrator.

"It will be necessary to control deliveries," he said in a recent statement suggesting they might be cut to three times a week instead of daily.

One plan receiving consideration is for competing dairies and competing bakeries to pool delivery services and eliminate existing overlapping.

Washed With Spray Gun

Metal Parts Of Airplanes Are Cleaned With New Invention

British engineers have invented a new and more efficient way to wash engineering parts, particularly on the aircraft side. It is a compact and self-contained unit from which oil is sprayed from a pistol-type gun.

Metal parts needing cleaning are usually dipped in tanks of paraffin oil, or some other solvent, a process which dirties the paraffin. By the new method, the dirt is separated from the paraffin, which is continuously filtered by a centrifugal clarifier.

The metal parts are put on a perforated table and washed with the spray gun. The used paraffin oil drains through the perforations and a strainer to one compartment of a paraffin supply tank, coupled to the centrifugal clarifier. The paraffin is pumped to the clarifier, purified and returned by way of the tank and a high-pressure centrifugal pump to the spray gun.

The feature of this cleaning unit, which can easily be carried from one part of the factory to another, is that the impurities are never allowed to accumulate in the paraffin, which can be used over and over again.

Canadian decimal currency was first introduced July 1, 1858, nine years before Confederation.

The Caspian sea, covering 169,000 square miles, is the largest inland sea.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A Polish wing of the R.A.F. has destroyed 225 enemy planes over Britain and enemy countries.

A Parisian identified only as Gourlot was executed Jan. 9 for having arms in his possession, the German commandant of Paris announced.

Sqdn. Ldr. Stan Turner, veteran of Dunkirk air fighting and the Battle of Britain, has been placed in command of a Canadian fighter squadron, it was announced.

Inauguration of a university air training squadron at the University of Manitoba to start next autumn was announced by Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the university.

Swiss now grow wheat in the parks and gardens of the League of Nations grounds at Geneva, Switzerland. Where statesmen once walked, farmers now sow the grain needed so desperately by Europe.

Three of the planes which dropped United States leaflets over France were captained by Canadians and five other R.C.A.F. airmen took part in the raid as wireless operators or rear gunners.

The Polish telegraphic agency reported it had learned from an escaped prisoner that the death rate in the German concentration camp at Oswiecim in Poland is 1,500 persons monthly.

Horse Sense

Friend Of Man Has A Very Keen Sense Of Hearing

Few animals surpass the horse in the keenness of his hearing; yet there are a multitude of drivers who yell and shout as if the horse in front of them with the delicate and sensitive ear were 16 blocks away. We have sometimes been able to convey a sound to the horse we were driving which the person sitting beside us could not hear. The quiet, confident tones of the voice aid greatly in controlling the horse.

We do not like drivers who never talk to their horses, though there used to be a driver of a six-horse team in Boston known as "Silent Jim." People stopped often to watch him handle his team in difficult situations, backing, cramping, turning around, without speaking a word.

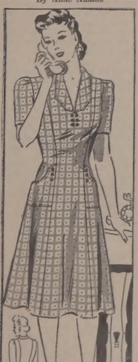
At any rate, please remember, whoever you are who drive, that your horse has no need of an ear trumpet to hear you.—Our Dumb Animals.

Services Available

"I say!" called the driver to the passengers below, "is there a mackintosh down there big enough to keep three young ladies warm?"

"No," came an eager voice from the inside. "But there's a McPherson doon here that's willin' to try."

PRINCESS PANELS SLENDERIZE
By Anne Adams



Gone like magic are those extra pounds when you slip into this new, original home frock by Anne Adams . . . and what woman doesn't want to look slim and neat at home? Pattern 4937 does the trick by narrow, up-and-down princess panelling both in front and in back that makes for easy sewing too! A half-belt in back assures a willow-waist. Don't you like the unusually-shaped collar and pockets? They would look very gay outlined with contrasting ric-rac, together with the short sleeves. Both the collar and pockets may be made of contrast fabric—buttons are a bright color accent too. For street wear you'll like a long-sleeved version of this dress in crepe or wool instead of cotton. Let the Sewing Instructor help you finish it quickly.

Pattern 4937 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4⅛ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Training School Graduates

List Of Students From Western Provinces Who Have Received Badges

The following students, whose homes are in Western Canada, graduated recently from No. 2 Wireless Training School, R.C.A.F., Calgary, Alta. Badges were presented by Squadron Leader A. C. Heaven, M.C., officer commanding the Flying Squadron in the absence of the commanding officer, Group Captain E. R. Owen:

British Columbia—T. H. Short, Abbotsford; T. B. I'Anson, Duncan; P. E. Pigeon, Williams Lake; G. G. Clarke, Creston; J. Lamont, Abbotsfield.

Alberta—H. R. Bacon, Bassano; T. T. G. Green, Delburne; L. Roberge, Beauvallon; J. H. Graham, Macleod.

Saskatchewan—J. J. Slabick, Estevan; A. P. Smith, Sceptre; D. P. Rogers, Edgeley; A. Vrabetz, Fenwood; G. T. Parkinson, Raymore; S. W. R. Wilhelmson, Elbow; R. G. Cook, Hazenmore; M. M. Kerr, Stoughton; A. Millar, Estevan; G. W. Powell, Arran; F. E. Seaby, Indian Head; C. L. Scholey, Ryerson; J. C. Lowther, Tuxford.

Manitoba—W. Thirde, Hartney; L. F. White, McAuley; R. R. Ross, Benswood; C. J. Phelps, Austin; C. P. Ralph, Elm Creek; L. H. Steuart, Miniota.

Treat Tableware Gently

British Housewives Being Very Careful Of Their Best China

Birtish housewives are economising by buying as good pottery as their war-time incomes will allow.

The war is teaching them to be more careful with tableware. Not only much of their china and earthenware has been lost in the general destruction of homes, but new supplies of decorated china and earthenware have now been officially reduced.

The housewife has therefore to choose between the new plain, undecorated ware and real Wedgewood, Doulton, Spode or Worcester. Where she can, she is investing in first-class china, because it stands up to hard usage and resists chipping, "crazing" and breakage better than the cheaper sort.

And the war is even teaching British housewives and their menfolk to "wash up" with greater care than in the old days, avoiding scalding hot water or abrasive cleaning powders and warming the plates for their rations in a rack over the cooker rather than in a hot oven.

Russian Doctors

Said To Be Superior To British In Some Respects

To-day I heard why so many eminent medical men are to be seen at luncheons and meetings to further Anglo-Russian relations.

At the Savoy lunch the other day, for instance, Lord Horder was in the chair, and there were professors of medicine and physics from Oxford and Cambridge; physicians and surgeons from London hospitals; and many scientists whom I had seen at the International Scientists' meeting in London two or three months ago.

"Doctors here have been in constant touch with Russian doctors," I was told, "and though few English medical men have been over there to study Russian health and medical services, we know all about them.

"And there is little doubt that they are far in advance of our own in many respects.

"Even at the present moment, with all their casualties, Russia is not short of doctors."—London Star.

Destroy Skis

Hollanders Asked To Chop Them Up To Prevent Nazis From Using Them

The Free Netherlands radio broadcast from London made an appeal to all Netherlanders to destroy their skis so the Germans could not seize them for use on the Russian front.

"There are in Holland thousands of pairs of good skis," the speaker said. "Chop them up in small splinters with your hatchet, which each patriotic family has, and put them into the furnace. Nothing for the Nazis! Everything for their destruction!"

The reference to the hatchet has a double meaning. It is said that in Holland each man has a hatchet ready for Hatchet Day—The day of revenge against the Germans.

Helping The Japs

Goebbels Has Sent Expert On Atrocity News To Tokyo

Goebbels has sent Professor Hermann Gauch, of his own office, to Tokyo to plan joint propaganda with the Japanese. Gauch is in particular an expert on "atrocity" news. He has a big stock of cruelty stories which he adapts to any country the Nazis want to vilify. It is not yet known to which country these stories are to be adapted in the present crisis.

Economy no simple feat,
Confronts you with this riddle:
While you are making both ends meet
What happens to the middle?

Stalin was no dope. He signed a peace pact with Hitler and kept on arming to the teeth.

Research experts say that besides its value as a food, wheat can be utilized in 20 industries.

Iceland was first settled by the Norsemen in 870.

2447

Order Is Postponed

Vitamin-Rich Bread Cannot Be Obtained For Some Time

A two-month postponement of introduction of vitamin-rich flour and bread under standards approved by the Dominion government has been proposed by the Canadian milling industry because of the difficulty of making machinery adjustments and other changes, it was learned.

A meeting of representatives of the milling and baking industry was held in Ottawa recently when the whole subject was reviewed.

Vitamin-rich flour and bread under the government-approved standards was to have been placed on the market on Feb. 1 but the industry has found the obtaining of machinery and supplies required for the changes a major problem.

In addition to supplies, the industry is also concerned over the setting up of facilities for complete testing of the flour to see the vitamin content is maintained to the extent required by the standards.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO DO A PLAY?

Research By Director

The director will be a busy person while waiting for the play books to come, making notes about this and that and the other thing. Pictures of the period must be looked up, (old photos will do if it was within the last 50 years), of the period in which the play is set; pictures of the furniture, costumes, shoes and stockings, hair styles for both men and women, etc. Notes covering all these details must be made and on hand to answer questions that are bound to rise during rehearsals.

Stage Equipment

How big is your stage where your play is to be presented? Are the doors and windows in your scenery in the right place? Or must you build new scenery? Or are you going to use drapes? Or must you adapt your play to the present scenery? These questions must all be thoroughly discussed and arranged for before rehearsals begin. If it is necessary to use the present scenery and your doors and windows are not in the right place, then draw a sketch of your equipment to scale and plan your stage settings and furniture, entrances and exits accordingly. I know it will mean a lot of work now, but will likely save grief at a later date.

Your lighting problems should be considered at this time. If there are any special effects needed or desired, discuss them with your stage manager and give him time to think about ways and means of devising effects at the least possible outlay of money.

It may be possible to get your costumer to start thinking about where this dress can be borrowed (and changed to fit if need be), where that wig or old hat can be found, where a fan is stored away, etc. Time is a great element in keeping down costs of production. For those who are doing a costume play where bright colors are needed as in "Sunday Costs Five Pesos" use unbleached cotton to make the full skirts needed by the girls and make a paste as you would starch for the husband's shirts and add to this a little dye of the desired color and with an ordinary paint brush, paint on this mixture with the cloth spread out flat on papers on the kitchen floor. Let it dry and you have an excellent material for any colorful costume, either of the Mexican play or for the early English or Spanish court. The starch gives body and under lights, the effect is magical.

Rehearsal Space

If you are allowed to practise on the stage during your rehearsals you are indeed fortunate. However, many of us have to borrow a living room or an office and push back the furniture; then measure off a space as nearly the size of the stage to be used as possible. If not, measure space and use to a scale and arrange your furniture accordingly. This will prevent your cast from "blowing up" too far when the transition to the stage is made. Two kitchen chairs tied together will do for a couch for rehearsals, a box for a small table, a bench for a bigger table, a shelf for a cupboard, etc. Imagination is sometimes the mother of invention.

Nuf sed for this week.—Mary Ellen Burgess, Box 326, Regina.

Better For Close Fighting

New Short Rifle Is Being Issued To British Army

A new rifle, with a needle-pointed nine-inch bayonet with virtually the same mechanism as the standard Lee-Enfield rifle, is being issued to the British Army, it was disclosed.

Experts said the bayonet—7½ inches shorter than those now in use—is a better weapon for hand-to-hand fighting.

The first horse race in America is believed to have been held in New York in 1665.

Fish contain many minerals including calcium, phosphorus, copper, iodine, sulphur and iron.

The Navajo Indian word for motorcycle means "son of an automobile."

THIS CURIOUS WORLD
By William Ferguson



FOSSILS, buried in the now warm earth of the south, prove the presence of strange animal life there in centuries past, when ice and cold drove creatures of the far north to seek warmer climes. Fossils of Moose have been found in Kentucky, and walrus remains have been uncovered in Georgia.

Made Wonderful Start

But Praise For Japan's Fleet Commander Also Carries Threat

A humble wireless set trembled last week with quasi-divine vibrations as the Son of Heaven himself sent Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Combined Imperial Fleets, congratulations for the daring execution of a brilliant treachery.

Congratulations from Emperor Hirohito fix upon their recipient an incredible joy; but also a certain uneasiness. This is because they not only bestow praise; they also adjure the congratulatee to continue the good work—or else.

Isoroku Yamamoto had made a wonderful beginning. The four syllables of his name may in future be pronounced twice as reverently as the two of Togo, Japan's greatest previous naval hero, victor of Tsushima, humiliator of the Russians. But if they are, it will be because Yamamoto, like Togo, follows through and makes his wonderful beginning just a beginning.

That will not be easy. Though he has depleted the forces arrayed against him, Admiral Yamamoto knows that his enemies are still great, that their regenerative powers may soon seem (compared to Japan's) as formidable as those of the mythical dragon which, when his tail was cut off, grew not only a new tail on his body but a new body on his tail. —Time.

The earliest of shorthand systems was invented about 80 B.C. by Cicero's private secretary.

In addition to the Great Lakes Canada has 11 lakes more than 1,000 square miles in area.

Time Is Much Longer

Heart Action Stopped For Twenty Minutes But Man Recovered

A man whose heart stopped beating for 20 minutes during an operation, has astonished the medical world by recovering completely.

The unusual case was described in the journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Herbert D. Adams and Dr. Leo V. Hand, Boston.

They said it demonstrates that the length of time which heart action can stop—and still permit normal recovery — "is much longer than formerly appreciated."

The man's heart stopped beating while he was undergoing an operation on the left lung. Heart stimulants were injected and a quick incision was made to expose the man's heart.

Artificial circulation of blood was obtained by rhythmic compression of the heart by hand. Oxygen was supplied to the lungs by rhythmic pressure on the rebreathing bag used to administer anatethesia.

After 20 minutes, the heart resumed its own contractions, and a few seconds later the man began to take rapid shallow breaths, then rapid deep breaths. His color, which had become almost a violet hue, turned a livid pink, and the breathing slowly quieted to normal.

The operation was finished, using oxygen only, and the patient left the hospital 60 days later in good condition.

Why does the joke we think of just before going to sleep depart never to return again?

The giraffe is related to the camel and is sometimes known as the cameleopard.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



"Move over? . . . . . I will, if you say 'Please!'"

For Young Composers

Canadian Performing Right Society To Continue Annual Scholarship Competition

Despite the continuance of the war, the Canadian Performing Right Society has decided to continue its annual scholarship competition for young Canadian composers on the same basis as that of 1941. Within the past two years it has been recognized everywhere that music is a great tonic to public morale. The emotional condition which now prevails is also a stimulus to creative effort among young people of inborn musical talent.

The 1942 competition will be the fifth of these events. Despite the outbreak of war in 1939, entries since submitted have shown a steady advance in quality, and several prize winners of past years have continued their activities on an expanding scale of excellence. What has been said before may be sincerely repeated; when the Canadian Performing Right Society initiated the plan it started a movement that has grown beyond the scope of the competition itself. Within the past four years original works by Canadian composers have been heard in radio and concert programs with ever-increasing frequency. This development has been markedly national, as evidenced by the fact that in the four previous competitions seven of the nine provinces have been represented in the prize lists.

As in the past this year's contest is limited to entrants still under 22 on March 1st, 1942. Aspirants are required to submit two manuscripts, one of which should be a song. The major award will be a scholarship (value $750) at the Toronto Conservatory of Music; supplemented by three cash awards of $50 each.

The Junior Division instituted last year will be continued. It is open to competitors under 16 on March 31st, 1942, and provides three cash prizes of $25, $15, and $10 in order of merit.

Persons desiring to enter the competitions should write at once for application forms and copies of the rules to the head office of the Canadian Performing Right Society, Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

Up To The Motorist

Simple Foresight Will Greatly Prolong Life Of Tires

Wise motorists will meet the restrictions on rubber with precautions against excessive tire wear. By taking thought, they can make the shortage of rubber bear less heavily on them. It requires simple foresight, in the way of driving at moderate speeds, having their tires checked periodically, keeping them properly inflated, and seeing that their wheels are in proper alignment. There is no telling how long it will be before tire sales can be resumed. Lengthening the life of those you already have is up to you.—Windsor Star.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
JANUARY 25

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS

Golden text: For we have . . . one that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Hebrews 4:15.

Lesson: Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1: 12, 13; Luke 4:1-13.

Devotional reading: James 1:12-18.

Matthew 4. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. And when he had fasted 40 days and 40 nights, he afterward hungered. And the tempter came and said unto him, if thou are the Son of God, command that these stones become bread. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Then the devil taketh him into the holy city; and he set him on the pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto him, If thou art the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written,

He shall give his angels charge concerning thee:
and,
On their hands they shall bear thee up, lest haply thou dash they foot against a stone.

Jesus said unto him, Again it is written, Thou shalt not make trial of the Lord thy God. Again, the devil taketh him unto an exceeding high mountain, and showeth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and he said unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. Then the devil leaveth him; and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.

The Mackenzie, which drains Great Slave Lake, is with its headwaters the longest river in Canada—2,514 miles.

Health
LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

SCIENCE OF NUTRITION

The importance of food and nutrition to a country at war has been constantly stressed by the Health League of Canada. Now the League learns with pleasure that fifteen leading U. S. food manufacturers have formed a Nutrition Foundation, the first co-operative scientific research laboratory to be created by the food industry.

George A. Mooney, in the New York Times, writes that "the foundation will be operated on a nonprofit basis to distribute freely discoveries in food and diet. The whole science of nutrition in direct relation to consumers will be studied.

"Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who heads the new foundation, explains that "in view of the world-wide urgency of problems of nutrition which will inevitably have to be faced in the coming years, we felt that the launching of this foundation should no longer be delayed. Every day gained in the improvement of food and diet means increased human happiness and effectiveness."

"Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, hails the foundation's formation as an important step on behalf of the whole food industry in its relationship with the public. . . . "There is an unprecedented demand for nutritious food for our civilian population, our armed forces and our allies. In order to make the best possible use of our great supplies, we must continually seek new and better ways of processing and preserving food to get the maximum nutritive value from it."

Well Looked After

Merchant Seamen, Prisoners In Europe, Know Families Are Cared For

Canadian merchant seamen in the detention camps of Europe as a result of enemy action at sea go into 1942 with the assurance their dependents are being well looked after, Canadian pensions commission officials said. Officials said the number of seamen prisoners could not be given exactly.

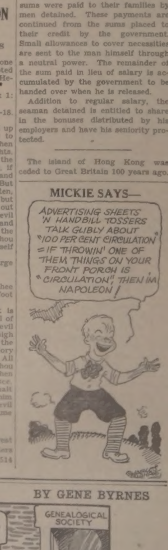
Information as to positions and salaries are obtained by the government from the employing companies and allowances are based on this data. Officials cited the case of a skipper who received a salary of $500 a month. This sum is being paid to his credit by the government.

Efforts are made to find out what sums were paid to their families by men detained. These payments are continued from the sums placed to their credit by the government. Small allowances to cover necessities are sent to the man himself through a neutral power. The remainder of the sum paid in lieu of salary is accumulated by the government to be handed over when he is released.

Addition to regular salary, the seaman detained is entitled to share in the bonuses distributed by his employers and have his seniority protected.

The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain 100 years ago.

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—The Low-Down BY GENE BYRNES



Britain Determined To Carry On Fight To Hold Singapore

London.—Great Britain now has begun her back-to-the-wall fight in defence of Singapore.

It's that start of a vital new phase of the campaign—a frontal stand against the foe.

This is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the revelation Australians moved to battle for the first time.

For months before war broke out, the world had been told of the steady arrival of Anzac troops at Singapore. It was apparent they would be Singapore's main defence.

Yet, throughout the first six weeks of battle, Australian troops had been held in reserve. The task of delaying the Japs in the Malayan jungle fell to British and Indian troops—and to them alone. This casts fresh light on British strategy. Apparently British generals had hope of stopping the Japs in the Malayan jungles, far to the north of Singapore.

It would in fact, have been dangerous to try to make a frontal stand too far above Singapore. For a frontal stand would have meant a concentration of troops which might have been trapped.

The Malaya peninsula is shaped like the blade of a knife—long and narrow—with Singapore at the tip. Japan had naval and air supremacy in the adjacent waters.

If Britain had elected to make a stand in the north, Japanese forces might have landed by sea behind them. It would have been a major disaster—for Britain lacked adequate air and sea strength to block a Jap challenge from the sea.

Thus, the Malayan jungles became the scene of a planned retreat. Picked jungle fighters from British and Indian regiments fought to slow up and take a toll of the invader, while the Anzacs waited for the battle to approach the real defence positions close to Singapore.

This strategy was compelled by British weakness. If Britain had the warships and airplanes to dominate the waters around Malaya, a frontal stand would have been possible at the outset. This would have spared Singapore from heavy bombing.

The present strategy has exposed Singapore to the danger of heavy bombing. This may nullify Singapore's immediate value as a naval repair base. Yet, Britain's strategy does have certain advantages.

The British now are able to bunch their troops and mechanized forces at the triangle-shaped tip of Malaya. It will make posible a concentrated defence with planes, tanks, and fixed fortifications.

Japan, to storm these defences, must move masses of men and supplies enormous distance by land and sea. The supply line down the Malayan peninsula is tortuous to say the least. And guerrilla warfare will take tis toll.

Of course, the battle line has now reached a zone where there can no longer be any complacency about British retreats. Every mile must be held now, if humanly possible. The Anzac commander stated the case with simple eloquence:

"Hang on we must, and hang on we will."

The fight is—and will continue to be—a defensive struggle for some time to come. But, in view of the circumstances, it is not too serious if the threat of bombing makes it unwise to quarter Allied warships at Singapore.

Singapore was built to accommodate a major battle fleet—with drydocks to repair the largest ships afloat. It's rather apparent that Britain has not such a Pacific fleet to operate out of Singapore, at the present time.

The cruisers and destroyers which comprise the main Allied sea strength in the far Pacific can be repaired elsewhere, if need be. Bases in the Indies, and in Australia, have adequate dryrocks, if Singapore becomes too risky.

But even under bombing, Singapore can continue as a supply base for light naval forces and as a supply port for troops on land. If it serves only these functions, it will be doing its part in the present phase of operations.

The important thing is to hold on to Singapore at all costs, so the Japs can't get it and use it as a major fleet base. Later, when the Allies gather strength for the inevitable counter-offensive Singapore will fill the role it was designed for—the main Allied naval base in the Orient.

Officers Re-elected

Saskatoon.—All 1941 officers of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association have been re-elected. The officers were returned at the 13th annual meeting held at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

More Ships

San Francisco. — Pleas of the United States government for ships and more ships for the country's war effort brought agreement from Pacific coast shipbuilders and unions to keep production going 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Allied Supply Board

Now Believe This To Be A Distinct Possibility

Washington.—Appointment of Donald M. Nelson as czar of United States wartime industrial production, and a report from London that Lord Beaverbrook, the energetic supply minister, may stay permanently in Washington, lead to belief that establishment of an Allied supply board is a distinct possibility.

Such a board would co-ordinate wartime production of all the united nations. It was taken for granted Canada would have representation on it, because of her position as the third biggest producer of munitions among the united nations as well as her wealth of raw materials.

Nelson unofficially took up his gigantic task with the announcement that he would unhesitatingly order any necessary shakeup in the production organization to get "the job" done, "to make enough war material to lick Hitler and the Japs, and to do it in the shortest possible time."

Nelson's statements were contained in letters to William S. Knudsen, director of the office of production management, to the under-secretary of war, Robert P. Patterson, and to the under-secretary of the navy, Janes V. Forrestal.

WILL REMOVE JAPS FROM B. C. COASTAL AREAS

Vancouver.—Of the 23,428 Japanese resident in British Columbia, 5,387 are expected to be regarded as aliens subject to transfer to some other part of the province or Dominion under federal regulations covering the removal of aliens from designated defence areas, it was estimated.

Impending removal of aliens from "protected areas" was announced at Ottawa, but until the areas are outlined specifically the exact number of Japanese involved cannot be estimated. Most Japanese settlements are in the coastal area of British Columbia, however, where the "protected" zones are likely to be established.

Gratification that "Ottawa authorities hav taken action on the very disturbing situation in connection with aliens on the Pacific coast," was expressed at Victoria by Premier Hart, who said he was sure "when all the details are made known they will be satisfactory to the public."

Dr. George A. Ishiwara, president of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League, which advocates renunciation of Japanese citizenship, said here he thought the government "has taken the best possible step to safeguard our Pacific coast. The Japanese community as a whole are grateful to the government for their reasonable attitude."

Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill of the Royal Canadian Police said the force was ready to carry out the evacuation but as yet had received no specific orders. He said that for registration purposes any German or Italian-born person who is still a national of one of those countries or who became a Canadian citizen after Sept. 16, 1922, has been regarded as an alien, but he did not know whether Japanese would be judged by the same standard.

Of the estimated 5,387 Japanese who would be affected under a similar ruling, 2,395 are the fathers of families. The mothers form a much smaller percentage, most of them having been born in Canada.

Voluntary Discipline

Expect Control Over Civilians As Of Soldiers In The Field

Ottawa.—Labor Minister Mitchell, addressing a joint meeting of the national war labor board and regional boards, told employer and employee representatives that the government's price and wage control policy called for voluntary discipline by civilians comparable to that expected of a soldier in the field.

The meeting, attended by provincial labor ministers and other members of the regional boards, was the first of a series of conferences intended to discuss and clarify details of the plan under which the boards will enforce the wartime wage control policy.

The policy, Mr. Mitchell said, assured uniform treatment for all wage and salary earners and was primarily intended to "keep the ship on an even keel" in the face of a threat of inflation.

"We expect discipline and demand it from men who go to battle, and I don't think it is too much to ask the civilian population to voluntarily inculcate discipline. I have no doubt in my mind of the answer to that request."

Bombing Adventure

Canadian Pilots Return Safely To Base After Escaping Disaster

Ottawa.—Fifteen gallons of gasoline recently represented the margin between success and disaster for the Royal Canadian Air Force crew of a big Royal Air Force bomber, the air ministry said.

The Canadians were Pilot Officer Ian Holdas of Saskatoon, Sergeant Air Gunner W. H. Bracken of Moose Jaw, and Sergeant Air Gunner C. J. Kearns of Halifax.

On a bombing raid over Germany they were about two miles from the target when, amid heavy anti-aircraft fire which put some 20 holes in their aircraft, one of the engines cut out.

But the Canadians limped on, found their target, dropped their bomb load and then headed for home.

"We realized it was going to be nip and tuck as far as petrol was concerned because one of those pieces of flak had developed a nice leak for us," Sgt. Kearns reported. "But we made it—with 15 gallons left.

Reprisals For Allied Raids

Nazis Confiscate Property Of Norwegians Who Went To Britain

Stockholm.—In new reprisals for Allied raids on Norway's Lofoten islands, German occupation authorities have destroyed by fire some 40 buildings on the islands belonging to Norwegians who went to Britain, and confiscated all their property, advices from Norway said.

Some 100 men, representing all the male relatives of Norwegians who went to Britain to carry on the fight against Germany, were said to have been placed in a German concentration camp.

Allied combined forces made their initial raid on the Lofoten islands, off Norway's coast above the Arctic circle, last March. A raiding force of Commandos, Free Norwegians and Poles made another raid at the end of December.

Civilian Casualties In Britain

London.—Thirty-four civilians were killed by air raids on Britain during December, the ministry of home security announced. This figure compared with the toll of 3,793 civilians killed and an additional 5,044 injured sufficiently to be treated in hospital as the result of air raids in December, 1940.

ORDERED ACTION



Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, commander of the Free French navy put out from the port on Dec. 22 with four corvettes for "manoeuvres at sea." The ships manoeuvred Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday they sailed between St. Pierre and Miquelon, the chief islands of the tiny dots off the Newfoundland coast that have been French for more than 100 years, and only then did the crews learn their mission was to take the islands.

Yugoslav Army

Have Regained Control Of 19,000 Square Miles Of Territory

London.—Yugoslavia's free armies have regained control of at least 19,000 square miles of Yugoslavia's 96,000 square miles of mountain territory and now are issuing passports for "Unoccupied Serbia," W. Tencer, Yugoslav adviser for the BBC, said.

However, Tencer said the troops, hammered by German bombers, tanks and heavy artillery, are hard pressed because of their isolation, the supply problem and the cold.

Belgrade despatches to the Swiss Telegraph agency said 160 Serbian patriots were killed and 11 captured in a new outbreak with Axis occupation forces in the Serbian mountains.

Awarded Military Cross

London.—Lieut. John Christopher Close, 23-year-old British officer who early in December fought a desperate rearguard action with 12 Indian soldiers against vastly superior Japanese forces at Kota Bahru airdrome in Northern Malaya, has been awarded the Military Cross.

LED QUEBEC UNIT



Officer commanding the Royal Rifles of Canada, one of the Canadian units which put up gallant defence against fierce Japanese attack at Hong Kong, is Col. W. A. "Billy" Home (right), a soldier since 1913 and one of Canada's best known officers. His second in command is Major J. H. Price (left). Most of the officers and men in the unit are from Quebec City, with a number from the Sherbrooke area.

"STEPPING OUT" IN A NEW UNIFORM



Here is an exclusive picture of the new "walking-out" uniform which, it has just been announced at National Defence Headquarters, will be issued to all Canadian soldiers early in March.

This picture of "what the well-dressed young Canadian will wear" shows a private soldier dressed for his off parade hours stepping out with his best girl. Although he will continue to wear battle-dress for fighting and training, his few "hours of ease" will find him very smart in a jacket and slacks of khaki serge, brown tie, black socks and low shoes. And, like his father before him, he will carry a "swagger stick."

Similar in appearance to the jacket worn by officers the uniform has four pockets, regulation pleats on the breast pockets and patch pockets at the sides and a cloth waist belt. Regimental badges will be worn in the lapels. The branch of the Master General of the Ordnance, responsible for distribution and production, anticipates that the life of a "battle-dress" will be more than doubled as the result of the issuance of a second uniform.

U.S. Asiatic Fleet

Has Been Safely Removed From Base At Manila

Washington.—Admiral Thomas C. Hart has succeeded in bringing the entire United States Asiatic fleet, with its warships intact, to comparatively secure waters from which to wage his fight against the Japanese, it was ascertained.

Belief spread here that the feat of seamanship involved in evacuating the naval base at Cavite, in Manila bay only 30 miles from the Philippine capital, would one day be ranked one of the notable naval episodes of the war.

The navy's sole comment has been the laconic communique, issued immediately after the fall of Manila, that "all ships and naval personnel were removed from the Manila-Cavite area prior to enemy occupation," along with all records, equipment and stores, and that industrial facilities were destroyed.

Not only was the whole combat force—cruisers, destroyers and submarines—removed from the untenable base at Cavite, but also the "fleet train." The "train" was the slow-moving collection of supply ships, tankers, cargo vessels, tugs, tenders, repair ships and other auxiliaries essential to the fleet.

Where the fleet now is located, or whether it has found a new base, are questions which the navy does not answer.

That it probably is in the Netherland East Indies area was indicated by the recent arrival of Admiral Hart, officially confirmed, somewhere in that archipelago. A navy spokesman previously had said it could be "assumed" that the Asiatic fleet was co-operating with Netherlands and British units in Far Eastern waters.

AIR FORCE PILOTS HAVE ARRIVED FOR BURMA DEFENCE

Rangoon, Burma.—Reinforcements by land and air forces, the latter including Canadian and other Commonwealth pilots, have arrived in all-important Burma. They are the first known to have reached the Far East in more than a month of war, but more are on the way, said Associated Press.

An official announcement said that these included anti-aircraft batteries for Rangoon and other key points and additional ground crews for air units landed at Burmese air fields, some of which are hidden in the jungle close to Thailand, springboard for Japan's drive on Singapore.

The wording of this despatch may indicate that aircraft and aviation personnel apart from those making up the grounds crews have arrived. British authorities have announced they do not intend to disclose movements of aircraft and this might apply likewise to flyers.

Burma's air strength already appears to be the greatest of any British Far East possession. Some of the heaviest raids on Thailand have been made from there. It is known to have received aerial reinforcements shortly before the war began.

Fresh British and Indian troops, equipped for instant action under the Burma commander, Lt.-Gen. T. J. Hutton, heartened the Burmese as they marched for the first time on Burma's soil.

They gave new hope that Burma will become the base for a strong counter-offensive against the Japanese armies which are pouring into Malaya from Thailand.

The Royal Air Force men in Burma now are truly imperial. There are pilots from England, Canada, Australia and South Africa. (In addition, American veteran pilots grouped in a volunteer squadron are protecting the Burma road to China and engaging in the air defence of Rangoon.)

Relations Unchanged

Russia Is Still Observing Neutrality Pact Made With Japan

Kuibyshev.—S. A. Lozovsky, Russian spokesman and vice-commissar of foreign affairs, declared that Soviet-Japanese relations are unchanged, still being based on the neutrality pact of last April.

His press conference, first since war broke out in the Pacific, was attended by both Japanese and correspondents of Allied nations. His comment on relations with Japan was in response to a Japanese reporter's question.

He added that negotiations are under way for renewal of the Far Eastern fisheries pact with Japan which expired Dec. 31.

Aid For Australia

Ottawa.—"If Australia wants anything from Canada, she will get it," Maj. Gen. Victor Odlum, Canada's new high commissioner to Australia, said in an interview broadcast by the Australian radio.

Close Vancouver Office

Ottawa. — The Prime Minister's office has announced the government has decided to close the consulate-general of Thailand in Vancouver "in view of the Japanese occupation" of Thailand.

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Need Large Sum To Repay Provinces For Vacating Tax Field

Ottawa.—Close to $100,000,000 will be required annually from the federal treasury to compensate the provinces which agree to vacate the personal income and corporation tax field for the duration of the war and one year after, Finance Minister Ilsley announced.

The minister, at a press conference, released details of the draft agreements being sent to the nine provinces—agreements completed after months of negotiations based on the minister's budget proposals last April that the provinces vacate these tax fields temporarily.

Mr. Ilsley said he believed all the provinces would sign after their legislatures had approved the agreements and passed the necessary tax amendments.

Compensation will be paid the provinces, annually, plus "fiscal need" subsidies to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The following are the total amounts payable to each province:

Prince Edward Island, $701,943; Nova Scotia, $2 909,430; New Brunswick, $3,650,007; Quebec, $20,704,737; Ontario, $28,961,488; Manitoba, $5,634,740; Saskatchewan, $5,830,471; Alberta, $4,080,218; British Columbia, $12,048,367.

In addition the federal treasury will pay grants to the provinces sufficient to make up the amount by which gasoline tax receipts fall below the totals collected for 1940 as a result of gasoline rationing and other wartime restrictions.

The budget proposal, made as Mr. Ilsley raised federal taxes to unprecedented heights, was that the people be freed for the war's duration and one year after from personal income and corporation taxes then being levied by the provinces.

To those provinces agreeing he offered compensation from the federal treasury equal to the amount of revenue collected from the sources to be abandoned during the fiscal years ending nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.

As an alternative form of compensation, he said, the federal treasury would be willing to take over the net debt service actually paid by any province during the year ending nearest Dec. 31, 1940, less the revenue obtained from succession duties in that period.

In addition it was provided that "fiscal need" subsidies might be paid from the federal treasury where need was proven, and that grants would be made to maintain gasoline tax receipts at the level of collections during the fiscal year ending nearest Dec. 31, 1940, in each province.

Under the agreements, Mr. Ilsley said, the provinces will undertake not to tax personal or corporation incomes earned after Dec. 31, 1940 or to collect any other corporation taxes, which became due and payable after Sept. 1, 1941.

The agreements will continue in force until one year after the end of the war when the Dominion agrees to reduce its tax rates to permit the provinces to re-enter the tax fields which they are being asked to vacate temporarily.

Aircraft Defences

Those In Malta Unparalleled In World Say British Troops

London.—The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted British troops who have just arrived in London from Malta as praising the aircraft defenders of that Mediterranean stronghold.

The men said that to Jan. 10 the fortress had undergone 1,200 air raid alarms and that more than 80 enemy aircraft had been shot down. Island casualties were said to be few.

The soldiers described the Malta anti-aircraft defences as unparalleled anywhere in the world and said that every time enemy aircraft appeared the sky was lit by a "sheet of steel."

Axis Shipping Losses

Estimated To Be Nearly 5,000,000 Tons Since War Started

London.—The Axis has lost nearly 5 000,000 tons of shipping through British sea and air attacks since the war began, an informed source said, on the basis of admiralty and R.A.F. communiques.

Since the end of October when Axis losses were put at more than 4,500,000 tons, the Royal Navy, the Fleet Air Arm and the R.A.F. have sunk or damaged more than 100 Axis ships averaging 4,000 tons each.

For Russian Red Cross

Toronto.—Dr. Fred W. Routley, national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, announced the Canadian Red Cross has cabled $100 000 to Britain to be handed over to the Russian Red Cross. Dr. Routley said the money is the first instalment of the $500,000 being raised in Canada for medical relief for Russia.

Offer Is Accepted

Second Battalion Winnipeg Grenadiers Will Mobilize For Active Service

Winnipeg.—National defence department's acceptance of an offer by the Second (Reserve) Battalion, Winnipeg Grenadiers, to mobilize for active service in place of the regiment's first battalion, lost at Hong Kong, was announced by Lt.-Col. J. N. Semmens, officer commanding the second battalion.

In a prepared statement, Lt.-Col. Semmens, who has been appointed to organize the active Grenadier battalion, said a new cadre of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be formed for the active battalion from the reserve unit, and from suitable personnel in other reserve units or at advanced army training centres.

"The men of the Grenadiers will inscribe their names on the active service rolls of this fine regiment. Forever they will be proud of the badge they wear . . . and they will keep in their heads this grim motto —remember Hong Kong," Lt.-Col. Semmens said.

Executed In Germany

Berne. — The Munich newspaper Neutse Nachrichten reported that Karl Eacks was executed at Kassel for attempting to sell clothing collected for German soldiers at the Russian front.

United Nations Officers

Washington.—Military and naval officers from most of the united nations, President Roosevelt told a press conference, are to be stationed in the United States on a permanent or temporary basis.

Provision Of Aircrew Recruits Is Expected To Present Problem

Ottawa.—Provision of aircrew recruits for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is "going to be the biggest man power problem we'll have in Canada," Air Minister Power said at a press conference.

As yet, however, there is no shortage of suitable recruits.

The minister added that large educational and physical rehabilitation schemes under air force auspices and designed to bring men up to aircrew standards may be necessary.

Canada's air strength on the Pacific has been increased since Japan entered the war, he said. More men and equipment have been sent to the area. He also said the new air base in Labrador is in full operation but declined to give any details.

The schools of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada can be stepped up to handle United States trainees if the American authorities want to send them here, he said. While there have been informal discussions, there are no decisions yet on United States participation in the plan.

Speaking of recruiting, Maj. Power said the force was getting all the ground crew it wanted because "until the army gets its new uniform out the men prefer to come to us."

"Aircrew recruiting is keeping up remarkably well," he continued in a serious tone. "We still have a good reserve ahead of us but I am not saying we always will have it.

"It's going to be the biggest manpower problem we will have in Canada—getting the men we need for aircrews.

"We are going to have to go in for rehabilitation, bringing men up to our physical standards, and educating them to our education standards because the ouput of the high schools in Canada is not enough to meet our needs."

While it might be posible to lower the education standard for aircrew recruits (now matriculation) men simply had to have a sound knowledge of mathematics in order to be able to use modern aircraft instruments.

"We want everybody who is physically fit and educationally fit, between the ages of 18 and 25," Maj. Power declared.

In order to get the number needed, now that Americans were all going to their own schools and into their own services, it might be necessary to make the air training plan into "a real university" instead of just a "university of the air" and provide instruction in mathematics and other subjects for large numbers of recruits.

Tungsten Refined Here Is A Metal More Precious Than Gold For War Work

(By Bruce West)

War in the Pacific has suddenly made Ottawa the home of one of the country's most important ore refineries.

Surprising as this may be to those who have always looked upon the capital as a centre of government rather than a mining city, it possesses the only plant in Canada which refines tungsten, a metal more precious than gold to the war factories of the country.

Tungsten is used as a hardening agent in the manufacture of fine tool steel. Canada and the United States have always obtained a large portion of their supply from far-off China. Concentrates of the metal were shipped across the Pacific after being trucked over the long haul down the Burma Road.

The metal is refined from an ore called scheelite. Although no large deposits have so far been found in Canada, occasional bits crop up with the ore mined in the gold fields.

Some months ago Canada's Bureau of Mines decided it could make an important contribution to the country's war effort if it gleaned these scheelite fragments and milled trem into tungsten concentrates for the tool steel industry.

The Bureau has a small but very modern refining plant, normally used for processing large bulk ore samples. This mill was utilised for an experiment that has already provided the tool steel factories of Canada with more than 30 tons of tungsten concentrates.

Considering that a comparatively small amount of the metal is required for each ton of steel, every pound milled by the Bureau's refinery is a valuable asset to the Canadian war effort.

Scheelite is a buff colored ore that often gives no hint of its tungsten content when viewed under ordinary light. But when it is subjected to the beam of an ultra violet ray lamp the tungsten in the rock gives off a fluorescent glow that is a telltale sign of the mineral's presence.

The mines which supply the scheelite sort it by hand from the gold ore. A conveyor carries the ore beneath a violet ray lamp and the sorter picks out the chunks that glow with flakes or strips of tungsten. When a car load has been gleaned by this method, it is shipped to the Ottawa refinery.

The gold mines do this work on a patriotic basis. Because the smallness of the deposits makes it necessary to sort the scheelite by hand and freight it to Ottawa, they actually lose money on it.

Now that war with Japan has made the wide Pacific a particularly hazardous gap between the factories of Canada and the tungsten deposits of China, a new type of prospector will soon be tramping the wilderness, armed with his violet ray lamp. These are now being made in portable form for the express purpose of tracking down the precious scheelite and wolframite, another tungsten-bearing ore.

The Bureau of Mines, anxious to encourage the search for the vital war metal, has offered its aid to all who wish to go prospecting for it. It is ready to put its testing equipment and scientific knowledge at the disposal of any one who wishes to submit samples or obtain advice.

Most of the tungsten milled by the Bureau of Mines comes from the Porcupine area of North Ontario. Mines in British Columbia have also sent shipments of scheelite to Ottawa. Some samples containing tungsten have been sent in from the Yukon, scene of the great gold rush of yesterday.

If the mineral is found in sufficient quantities, a mill may be set up at some central point in the North to reduce freight charges. In the meantime, the Bureau of Mines in Ottawa carries on the job that has already helped to place thousands of additional tools in the hands of Canada's workmen.

A Rare Species

Black Beaver To Be Propagated In Manitoba Areas

Action has been taken by the Manitoba department of natural resources to make black beaver, now one of the rarest species of beaver in the province, an important source of fur production.

Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, minister of natural resources, said that department officials had found black beaver after months of searching in an isolated region in far northern Manitoba. These beaver were captured and carried by airplane to the 500,000-acre Fisher River fur development project west of Lake Winnipeg. Superior specimens will be used for breeding purposes to ensure continued fur production, the minister said.

Because a crucifix used to hang there, it is etiquette for all ranks in the British navy to salute the quarterdeck.

Sticking out the tongue is a gesture of derision in America, but in Tibet it is an act of affectionate greeting.

Alberta Oil Wells

Geologists Disclose Possible Oil-Bearing Structures In Foothills

Reporting on the results of field work in the foothills of Alberta during 1941, the Department of Mines and Resources advises that its geologists have mapped several structures which appear to have possibilities as sources of crude petroleum in commercial quantities. The work was undertaken with special reference to the steadily increasing wartime demands for petroleum products and was carried out in the Marble Mountain, Dyson Creek, and Wawa areas. The three areas lie outside the Turner Valley field, which is also in the foothills and which is the source of most of Canada's output of crude petroleum. In each of the areas, structures regarded as being worthy of testing were disclosed.

The extension from the south of one such structure, known as the Stafne Ridge anticline, was traced northwestwards into the Marble Mountain area for an approximate distance of eight miles. Evidence of another possibly favourable structure was found in the strata on James River. The oil possibilities of these structures depend largely upon whether or not the formation containing the main oil-producing horizon of Turner Valley is present in the cores of the folds. Outcrops of this formation in the Marble Mountain area are numerous and contain several highly porous beds which hold residues of petroleum.

Two structures, each about 15 miles in length, were disclosed in the western part of the Dyson Creek area, the more westerly of which is regarded as being worthy of testing. Several structures of sufficient size and closure to be potential oil fields were outlined in the Wawa area, lying between Jasper and Red Deer, and the folds are believed to have cores of the oil-bearing limestone. One structure, several miles east of the Home Brazeau well appears to have excellent possibilities, but the wells would be from 6,000 to 9,000 feet deep, depending upon the drilling sites chosen.

New Age Of Travel

Passengers Use The Airways To Cross The Seas

You "clipper" now across the oceans that you once only sailed over. This frequency in flying the oceans has brought "clippering" into ordinary use. The phrase is not to be despised as counterfeit coinage, but has to be accepted as fitting the new age in travel.

With only one or two eminent exceptions, few foreign personages reach Washington or New York, or go to London, who have not "clippered" across the oceans. M. Litvinof was reported as "clippering" across the Pacific to San Francisco to take his post as Soviet ambassador at Washington, and the list of notables who have deplaned at La Guardia airport in the last eight months would fill a Who's Who of allied and associated leaders in the war. The five thousand passengers flown over the Atlantic alone would have multiplied into tens of thousands if accommodation could have been found for them.

"Clippering" is not an innovation in slang but is the theme-word of ocean transport by air come into common use. People still embark, entrain and embus, and with staggering increases still emplane to fly over the continent, but they are "clippering" between Europe and the Orient.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Escaped Without Scratch

Three Scottish Soldiers Routed Forty Japs In Northern Malaya

Those British defenders of Singapore, said a special correspondent quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation, are tough.

And to prove his point he described how three members of a Scottish regiment used gun barrels, tin helmets and "even bare fists" to rout a force of forty Japanese they found sheltering in a railway station in Northern Malaya.

The three Britons—the captain of the regiment, formerly an internationally-known rugby football star, his regimental sergeant-major and his batman—killed thirteen of the enemy, captured another and escaped themselves without a scratch, the correspondent said.

This was the tale the sergeant-major told:

"I tommy-gunned four Japanese, then grabbed the red-hot barrel of my gun and slugged a couple more.

"The captain went for two Japanese with his bare fists, and the batman laid out another with his tin helmet.

"We got away unwounded."

A man feels most useless when he realises he is working to make money for his wife to spend for antiques.

Demand for Canadian fresh water fish is constantly increasing in the United States.

2447

Horizontal Wells

New Method Developed For Solving The Water Problem

A new kind of well, which draws water through metal fingers thrust into the gravel far below the earth's surface, is solving the water problem for some defence plants in the United States.

Water to cool machines, to wash chemicals and to slake the thirst of thousands of workers is a vital necessity for many a plant built overnight where once a cornfield stood.

A new smokeless powder plant at Charleston Ind., for instance, uses seven of these new horizontal wells to provide a maximum capacity of 65,000,000 gallons of water daily. That's more than is used by the city of Louisville right across the Ohio river.

Instead of catching ground water in a round hole, these wells collect water from a distance of 200 or 300 feet away.

But 50 or 100 feet below the surface, slotted metal pipes poke out into the underground gravel for distances of 200 or 300 feet.

Cool, clean water seeps slowly into these pipes and is carried into the well.

The inventor, Leo Ranney, claims that a series of these metal fingers, thrust into the deep gravel like the spokes from a hub, can bring in as much water as a well 500 feet across.

Ranney invented his process as a method to recover much-needed oil from partially-depleted oil fields during the first Great War.

Plastic Glasses

New Uses Found For Plastics By Britain Since War Began

People in Britain are looking at the war through eyeglasses made from transparent plastics, the material derived from carbon hydrogen, oygen and so on, familiar to the public as ashtrays, hand-torches, wireless sets and electric switchboards.

This substitute is not being used because there is any shortage of glass but because it is quicker to mould the plastic material than to grind down glass to the required measurements of the lenses; and speed, of course, is essential in Britain's wartime industries.

The new plastic lenses are also being fitted for binoculars, submarine periscopes and optical parts in tanks. Optics is only one of the new uses to which plastics are being applied in Britain since the war began. Plastic gear-wheels and bearings are appearing in the factories; fire-spotters are wearing plastic helmets, and 10-ft. dinghies without a single nail are being produced by moulding ply-wood impregnated with resin. They are stronger and lighter than the old type, completely waterproof and smooth "skinned."

When peace returns Britons may even have plastic houses. The Scottish Special Housing Association has asked the British Government to erect an experimental house in which the structural framing, walls, floors, window frames, doors, roof-sheeting and so on are all made of plastics.—British Industries Bulletin.

Carried To Excess

Many People Have Queer Ideas Of What Patriotism Means

War with Japan brings into being a minor Canadian trade problem with respect to the goods of Japanese origin still on the shelves of Canadian merchants. A natural public reaction would be a refusal to buy any Japanese goods while the state of war exists, but a moment's reflection shows that this would be of no practical advantage to anyone, and would indeed be a slight impediment to our own cause.

No Japanese goods will enter Canada until the war is ended and the Japanese have already received the benefit of any of their goods that are now in this country. Refusal to buy handkerchiefs of Japanese origin not only does no harm to the Japanese, but it means that some Canadian textile machinery must be devoted to make handkerchiefs instead of materials for the army, navy and air force.

Patriotic ladies who might feel impelled to declare a personal boycott on Japanese goods should pause and ask themselves whether they are also prepared to sacrifice their carefully preserved supply of all-silk stockings, of which the raw material is Japanese. If they will answer the question honestly, they will realize that the impulse to boycott Japanese merchandise already in the country springs from a desire to advertise their patriotism rather than from a desire to win the war.—The Printed Word.

Price To Be Paid

One wonders if the German people are doomed to go on forever learning nothing from experience. The Kaiser thought democracy would go to pieces in the last war, and it cost the lives of 3,500,000 Germans to show him his error. How much will it cost the Third Reich?

The human eye reaches its full size when the individual is about 10 years old.

The wattle, a golden-flowered acacia, is the national flower of Australia.

FIRST CANADIAN WOMEN LEAVE



Waving good-bye at Ottawa station are the first three members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps to leave Canada on active service. Headed for Washington, where they will take over duties formerly performed by men of the Canadian legation, are Company Sergt.-Major Jacqueline Mineau, Ottawa; Company Sergt.-Major Mary Robert Fowler, Ottawa (above), and Company Sergt.-Major Enid Clark, Vancouver (centre).

Uses Language Of Bible

Churchill's Most Telling Words Reflect Those Of The Prophets

As an orator who has prided himself on his ability to move his countrymen to action Hitler must have a professional interest in Mr. Churchill's speeches. If he studies them, or has his experts analyze them for him, he must be driven to the conclusion that it would be better for him had he read the Bible instead of banned it.

For despite the vigor of utterance, which is his own, Churchill owes much of the effectiveness of his speeches to the language in which he clothes his ideas. And this language is unmistakably the language of the King James version of the Bible. His most telling phrases and images in his most memorable speeches reflect in every facet the glowing warmth and pulsating color of the utterances of the prophets and poets of Ancient Israel.

This language gains an added effectiveness from the fact that it is part of the heritage of all Englishmen, indeed of all members of the English-speaking peoples. It has colored all our writing, our speaking and our thinking. As Mr. Churchill uses it, it strikes straight to our hearts. He does not need any of Hitler's tricks of oratory, his fanatical crescendoes, nor his hysterical flights of fancy. He has something better, something which Hitler would try in vain to imitate, and which makes the tinsel eloquence of the Nazi Fuehrer seem hollow and meretricious. In Churchill's speeches the common man can visualize himself as speaking as he would like to speak if he could.—London Free Press.

Restaurant In Chapel

One of the newest British restaurants is in Nottingham, says the London Daily Sketch. A colleague who went there tells us it is in a converted chapel. A serving counter has replaced the pulpit. The body of the chapel has been converted and decorated in vivid colors. The building accomodates 2,000 diners a day.

To Conserve Paper

Private residences in London will have to make their old telephone directories do another year. The Post Office, who hope to save 8,000 tons of paper has decided the 1942 directory will be distributed only to business subscribers.

A savanna is a grassy, treeless plain.

Novgorod was the first capital of the state of Old Russia.

Italians Driven Out

Lose Control Of Vast District West Of Egypt

Whatever the fate of their North African empire following the peace, the Italians will be denied domination over the Senussi of Cyrenaica, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden told the House of Commons.

The statement seemed to imply that the Italians would not be allowed control over the hinterland of Cyrenaica, that vast district directly west of Egypt, which has been conquered during the British offensive.

During the past generation, while the Italians were securing their conquest of this territory, the Senussi have been special victims of their wrath. At one time there was open war all over the territory back of the coastal district, and later, when the Senussi had been beaten in open battle the Italians systematically browbeat them. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani earned his nickname of Butcher by the manner in which he slaughtered them. He is credited with having many of their captured chieftains dropped on native encampments from airplanes to impress their followers.

The Senussi are one of the most austere of the Moslem sects and accustomed to wander over most of North Africa. Before the present war the Italians attempted to hinder their movements by constructing a great barbed wire barrier along the Egyptian Libyan frontier.

The Senussi have helped the British consistently during the North African fighting by raiding Italian camps, capturing arms and fighting other Arabs who were assisting the Italians.

A statement explained that Sayid Idris El Sinussi, leader of the sect, had made contact with the British in Egypt within a month of France's collapse, and that his followers subsequently rendered valuable aid during the campaign of 1940-41, and the later offensive.

Brings Fancy Price

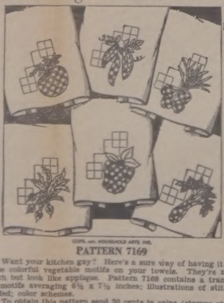
An envelope contributed by the King to a stamp sale for charity brought £156 ($694). It was of 1939 vintage and was addressed:

"c|o President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
"His Majesty, King George VI.
"Hyde Park, N.Y."

The imperial gallon, used in Britain and Canada, is about 25 per cent. larger than the American gallon.

At the beginning of the war Great Britain had more than 2,000,000 registered vehicles.

Stitch Vegetable Garden On Towels



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Brighten Your Kitchen With These

COPR. 1941, HOUSEHOLD ARTS, INC.

PATTERN 7169

Want your kitchen gay? Here's a sure way of having it so. Embroider these colorful vegetable motifs on your towels. They're mainly in cross stitch but look like applique. Pattern 7169 contains a transfer pattern of six motifs averaging 6½ x 7½ inches; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Charwomen Of London Are Honored For Their Courage And Endurance

They called them "London's Pride" as they sat in their simple finery to receive the plaudits of a King, a Prince, an Admiral and a Cabinet Minister for doing their jobs while London burned and the silt and smoke and dust of 1,000 fires sifted through every window and covered every doorstep.

For official recognition had come at last to the indomitable charwomen of London, "foes of dirt and foes of Hitler," who were being honored in the same way as other heroes and heroines of bombing, wardens, firemen, stretcher bearers, first aid workers and policemen, had been honored before them.

They were brought together in a West End theatre to see a show, a musical comedy hit of the season—to give them a good time and tell them that people haven't forgotten, as Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said, that "in the thousand and one deeds that have helped to save London, her charwomen have played a famous part."

There were 1,700 of these women whose work each day is well under way before the average man or woman is out of bed. Chosen by ballot, they represented more than 30,000 colleagues in government offices and the 95 town halls in the London Civil Defence region. They were guests of honor at a show organized by Admiral Sir Edward Evans (Evans of the Broke), London Regional Commissioner. The King, with whom many of them had a friendly word, was King Haakon of Norway. The Prince was his son, Crown Prince Olav.

Tall and short, large—some very large—and small, beaming until their teeth, or lack of teeth, showed, came for an afternoon of fun. For a few hours they put down their scrubbing brushes and their pails—exchanged their aprons and smocks for their finest dresses and coats.

Miss Louisa Dean was there, she who had never been to London town before, although in all her 63 years she had lived only 15 miles from London Bridge. She came from Sutton, Surrey, where she has cleaned council offices for 16 years. A little shy—but she spoke up firmly when King Haakon stopped to ask if she was enjoying herself.

"Yes, thank you, Your Majesty, I'm having a lovely time," she said, standing up proudly in her neat blue hat and brown tweed coat.

Mrs. Kent was there, too, Florrie Kent who hadn't been to a theatre since her husband died 46 years ago. With her faded flowered hat perched high on her head, her four-collared coat buttoned at the throat and her cane in hand, she sat in the front row of the stalls and thought the show a "scream."

Florrie is 77 and was the oldest char there. She met the Admiral and she met the King and had "the happiest afternoon in many a long year."

"I'm not an official char now, really," she said. "I went through the blitz with the others, but I'm retired. I'm getting on a bit for a full-time job. That's the trouble." She and Admiral Evans had quite a chat.

"Nice to meet you, sir," she said as she shook hands. "I hope everything in your line of business is doing nicely." It was the Admiral assured her, and asked her how the cleaning business was going.

"Not so busy now we haven't those bombs about," she replied.

Yes, it was a proud day for Louisa Dean and Mrs. Kent and all those other gallant women who never faltered in their jobs and often raised a chuckle from the early morning workers in those days of bombing as they polished the knobs of a door from which all the windows had been blasted or washed down the doorsteps of a house whose roof was blown away.

Selecting Eggs For Hatching

Brine Solution Used For Testing And Separating The Poor Eggs

After the breeders have been selected and mated, there remains only one more step in which selection can be practiced. This is the choice of eggs for incubation. Each day's eggs should be sorted and the cracked, weak shelled and rough shelled eggs removed and used for home consumption. Eggs weighing less than two ounces each should not be set since these will produce pullets a large proportion of which will lay small eggs. Again very large eggs, i.e., those which weigh over 26½ ounces per dozen tend to hatch poorly and it is not advantageous to set these very large eggs.

Recent work at the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm says Dr. S. S. Munro, has shown that in most cases a fairly close relationship exists between the percentage of shell on the egg and its hatching power. The specific gravity of the fresh egg is a very accurate measure of its percentage shell and by making up a solution of salt and water to a definite strength and immersing the eggs to determine which sank and which float it has been found possible to separate good and poor hatching eggs with sufficient accuracy to improve hatchability on the average between 5 and 10 per cent. One must have an earthenware crock or a porcelain pail which will not be corroded by the action of the salt. A finely graded hydrometer for liquids heavier than water is required to measure the strength of the solution. For White Leghorn eggs the salt solution should have a specific gravity of approximately 1.082 and for Barred Rock and other general purpose breeds about 1.077. If more than 30 per cent. of the eggs float in these solutions, the strength should be lowered slightly by adding water or if less than 20 per cent. float, the solution should be made slightly stronger by adding salt. The object should be to remove between 20 and 30 per cent. of the poorest shelled eggs by adjusting the solution to the point where about 25 per cent. of the eggs float. Originally an attempt was made to set definite solution strengths for different breeds but these were found to vary from flock to flock and also from time to time in the same flock.

The degree of improvement in hatchability which can be brought about by this method has been found on some farms to be as high as 20 per cent.; on others it is less than five per cent. On the average it has been found that between five and 10 more chicks can be secured per 100 eggs set; this means an added return of from ½ to 1½ cents per egg set depending on the degree of improvement and the value of the chicks. More detailed information on the specific gravity method of testing eggs for hatchability can be secured by writing to the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Progress Of Soil Surveying

Over Ten Million Acres Were Surveyed In 1941

With the object of obtaining reliable information regarding the extent and nature of the different soils in Canada the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural colleges have been jointly conducting soil surveys in most of the provinces for several years. In the summer of 1941 about 20 field parties, with two men to each party, were engaged on this work.

The amount of work done by the soil surveyors can be judged to some extent by the area of land surveyed. During 1941 this amounted to slightly over ten million acres. However, the acreage covered is not in itself a definite indication of the large amount of work done in connection with the soil surveys, as the amount of land surveyed is largely dependent on the type of survey and the nature of the country that is under examination, states Dr. A. Leahey, Division of Field Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. For example, in 1941 the work done by the soil surveyors varied from detailed examination of the soils on proposed irrigation projects to surveys of lands where only a general picture of the soil conditions was required. Then in many of the areas under survey progress was fairly rapid as cars could be used for transportation but in others, particularly where virgin lands occurred, much of the field examination had to be done by making the traverses on foot. This ease or difficulty in moving through the areas naturally affected the amount of land surveyed by each party. In all cases the short season suitable for field work in Canada made it necessary for the soil surveyors to work long hours, often in inclement weather, in order to cover the substantial acreage surveyed this year.

Every time we walk through a store we see so many things we didn't know we wanted.

The Canadian gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold.

Vichy's Minister For Interior

Aspires To Be Prime Minister And Is Extremely Vain

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal says: Another would-be power behind the throne has suddenly arisen on the Vichy horizon. This is M. Pucheux, a dapper little fellow, middle-aged, and combining the ambition of a monkey with the vanity of a peacock.

He is Vichy's Minister for the Interior, equivalent to our own Home Secretary, a post conferred on him by Marshal Petain because it involves the control of the police, and might therefore make him some safeguard against Admiral Darlan, with the Vichy armed forces at his back. M. Pucheux's vanity is such that he takes an hour over his dressing, and instals mirrors wherever he goes. He is a sort of political Narcissus, always gazing at his own reflection even at his office.

He aspires to fill Petain's shoes as Vichy Prime Minister in due course, and is to that extent a rival of Darlan. Rumor has it that secretly the one-time hero of Verdun cordially detests both gentlemen. It would be quite understandable.

'Tis always best to stop and pray before you claim the right of way.



Believes In Gliders

Airplane Pilot Thinks They Will Be Widely Used

Lewin B. Barringer, an airplane pilot who loves gliding, is directing the glider program of the United States army air forces. The United States is building gliders for military use, and their design and performance, and the training of the men who will fly them, is Barringer's responsibility.

He is a glider specialist. He himself has established several records with the motorless aircraft, in addition to his more than 1,650 hours alone in conventional airplanes.

Much of the army's glider program necessarily is secret. The army is willing to say that gliders for transporting troops are being built in eight and 15-soldier sizes.

The idea behind it is two-fold, to prepare for surprise, noiseless attacks in gliders (such as the Germans staged in Crete), and to carry both troops and material such as guns and ammunition over long distances in a hurry.

A school for army gliding is being established on the southern California desert.

When the war is over Barringer wants to get into the airline-glider business. He is sure that is coming.

"Big transports will tow trains of gliders, and they will cut them loose and pick up others on the fly," he says.

Once Considered Curiosity

Soybean Was Only Grown In Gardens For Many Years

The soybean first came to American farms in 1898 as an agricultural crop. Introduced in the United States in 1804 from the Orient, it was grown only in gardens as a curiosity. To-day soybean production is nearly 100,000,000 bushels a year and factories produce soybean oil, cake and meal with an annual value of $43,946,000, according to the Census Bureau.

Must Be Of Value

Britain's paper control scheme has resulted in fewer new books reaching the market. An official of a large publishing house said the government had to be convinced books were of propaganda value or national interest.

In Tibet men dwell at altitudes of 16,000 feet.

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Thrilling Experience

Pilot Officer In Precarious Position When He Bombed Enemy Target

Hanging three-quarters of the way out of the hatch of a Whitley bomber isn't the best way to conduct bombing operations, but that's exactly the position Pilot Officer E. A. White, of Mansonville, Que., found himself in when he dropped his first stick of bombs on an enemy target.

A school teacher at William Dawson School in Montreal before enlisting in the Royal Canadian Air Force to train as an observer, White was sent on his first raid over Europe as navigator and bomb aimer soon after his arrival in Britain.

The docks at Ostend were the target for that raid—one destined to live not only in White's memory but also in the annals of his squadron. White's experience occurred more than a month ago, but was only revealed recently.

With the clarity of a school teacher, White told the story of what happened.

"It being my first trip, I naturally was very much on my toes in more ways than one," the airman related. "When we got across the Channel to Ostend I was kneeling over the hatch when my toe must have caught the catch of the door and it fell out beneath me.

"I fell three-quarters of the way out, still hanging on to the bomb release trigger. Our kite was on its bombing course and, not wanting to miss the target—well, it was all too quick to worry much—I hung there until the moment came to press the trigger. I was hanging on for dear life with the other hand and was I sweating!"

It was not until he had dropped the stick of bombs and saw them plummeting towards the target that White began to scramble and climb back into the cabin of the aircraft.

He carried marks of his experience for three days. As he was hanging from the open hatch he was in the full force of the slip-stream. While this helped him maintain his precarious position, it also pressed him against the machine and for the next three days he hobbled around stiff and bruised.

"While I was bruised a perfectly good target map went west," White lamented. "I shoved my right hand through it when I fell forward."

Tighten Censorship

Mail And Telegrams Between Canada And U.S. To Be Watched Closely

Gradual tightening up of censorship on both mail and telegrams between Canada and the United States is expected to come about shortly as the result of a conference among censorship officials of Canada, Britain and the United States. Both mail and telegrams at present are subject to random opening and examination. Rules which have been published in the newspapers with respect to contents of such communications should be closely observed to avoid delay.

The volume of such exchanges is so great that it would be impracticable to attempt a 100 per cent. censorship without harassing normal business. The secret services of both nations, however, have all suspicious sources under surveillance and are constantly adding to the black list by mutual exchange of information.

Popularity Is Waning

Marshal Petain Is Trying Desperately To Keep His Prestige

Word from Vichy discloses almost pitiful efforts by Petain to restore his recently waning personal popularity. Because books about the last war by Clemenceau, Poincare, Foch, and Joffre criticized him for defeatism, Petain banned sale of the books. That simply stimulated reading of them. Then he moved to punish Reynaud, Mandel, and the others for war guilt, only to create widespread disapproval because he threatened punishment without trial. Now he has started a personal publicity campaign. Official announcements about his personal life and habits are released to the press. New stamps bearing his portrait have been issued. And French stores are even forced to stock hundreds of souvenir-type knick-knacks (key rings, letter openers, etc)—all decorated with Petain's picture.—Newsweek.

Entertaining The Blind

Believed to be the first British girl blinded as a result of the war, Beryl Sleigh is taking her place in the world again as an opera singer. She has been trained by a tutor from the Royal College of Music in London, and has given her first performance for friends at St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind.

Not Possible

Customer—"I don't want to buy your crackers. They tell me the mice are always running over them."

Grocer—"'Taint so. Why, the cat sleeps in the barrel every night."

For each dozen eggs produced, a hen will consume about seven pounds of feed.

The waters of Vichy, France, were known in the days of the Romans.

An elephant is able to pull nails out of boards with its trunk.

Airliners Of The Future

Will Give New Conception Of Time, Space And Distance

The sleek, twin-engined fighting planes rolling off American production lines to-day are the forerunners of future commercial airliners that eventually will fly from Los Angeles to London in 10 hours, according to Thomas A. Corpe, executive of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Los Angeles.

The airliners of the not-too-distant future, Corpe said, "will fly non-stop from Los Angeles to New York in six hours and from Los Angeles to Honolulu in that same time.

The giant planes will be multi-motored luxury liners that will travel 100 miles and possibly 200 miles an hour faster than present-day transports, he predicted.

"The technological progress we are making," he said, "is bringing us very near to the production of commercial and private airplanes that will give us a new conception of time, space and distance.

"As marvelous as have been the developments in aircraft production in the last few years, they are only the forerunners of the great things to come."

Corpe pointed out that the high speeds attained by to-day's military planes were unheard of 10 years ago, and he disclosed that bombing planes are being built that are expected to exceed 400 miles an hour and will be capable of flying at 30 000 feet.

Unlike most "predictors of things to come," Corpe has a concrete example of what the planes of to-morrow will be like. They will resemble a supertransport ship now being constructed.

The plane is the Lockheed Constellation, which the Government has authorized the corporation to build because of its conversion value as a troop transport as well as a passenger craft.

The Constellation, Corpe reports, is a pressure cabin plane, whose landing gear folds into the wing and fuselage during flight. It is powered with four 2,200-horsepower engines and will have a top speed estimated at more than 350 miles an hour and a non-stop cruising range of at least 4,000 miles. It will fly during 1942.

"This plane marks the first attempt to combine speed and size and is the predecessor of greater planes in the future," Corpe said.

"Some day an automobile highway will be completed to South America, but long before that we will be flying from Los Angeles to Rio de Janeiro in the time it took to fly to New York a few years ago. Good neighbors will become close neighbors and continents and oceans will lose their vastness."

"Departures of clipper ships will be stepped up in the future from one a week to one, two or three a day. Freight, as well as express, will be carried by air—in fact, a company already has been organized to handle nothing but air freight."

Synthetic Rubber Tires

May Be Some Time Before These Are Made Available

When will we be able to count upon tires from synthetic rubber? That depends upon how fast the synthetic rubber industry is expanded. It can be expanded indefinitely, but plants already working, or in course of construction, can supply only about 5,800 tons a month, nearly all of which is needed for other uses than tires and only a fraction of this output is fit for tires. Obviously, synthetic rubber tires must come mostly from plants yet to be built.

And when we get those tires it may be that we will still have to change our driving habits from the old high-wide-and-handsome ways. Again quoting Mr. Bridgewater: "There are hundreds of synthetic rubbers from which tires could be made that would look and feel like natural rubber tires and would give satisfactory service to an owner who keeps his passenger car in good mechanical condition, drives only on good roads and at moderate speeds, especially around curves, and accelerates and decelerates slowly."

Doubtless the chemists can eventually synthesize a rubber that will make a tire after the speed demon's own heart, but up to now synthesis is on the side of the traffic law.—Chicago News.

Could He Tell Them

A Moscow message says that German soldiers in Russia wonder what they are fighting for. They should write to Herr Hitler enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, says London Punch.

The inhabitants of Greenland number less than 17,000.

Aggravating Gas
When stomach gas seems to smother you, and you can hardly take a deep breath, try ADLERIKA. FIVE carminatives to warm and soothe the stomach and expel gas, and THREE laxatives for gentle, quick bowel action. At your Drug Store.
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Kept Bees In Apartment

New York Physician Was Specialist In Venom Therapy

Dr. Bodog F. Beck, a specialist in bee venom therapy, died recently at his home in New York. He was 71 years old. Dr. Beck was born in Budapest and was graduated from the Royal Hungarian University there.

For more than 40 years he practiced medicine in New York. He was recognized widely as an expert in bee venom therapy in arthritis and rheumatic afflictions, and was consulted frequently by specialists. He was the author of "Bee Venom Therapy" and "Honey and Health."

The bee was Dr. Beck's obsession. He believed that its possible contribution to human welfare was being overlooked not only by the medical profession, but by the general public. He regarded honey as a virtual necessity in the human diet.

He kept a hive of Italian bees in his eighth-floor apartment and the workers sallied forth daily through a slot in a window in the library, seeking sustenance at the displays of neighborhood florists and in penthouse gardens and Central Park.

Dr. Peck had tended bees as a boy in Hungary and regarded his charges with admiration and affection. So intense was his interest in bees that he neglected nothing connected with the insects which came to his attention.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

HONOR

The surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we appear to be.—Socrates.

By skillful conduct and artificial means a person may make a sort of name for himself; but if the inner jewel be wanting, all is vanity, and will not last.—Goethe.

Be noble-minded! Our own heart, and not other men's opinions forms our true honor.—Schiller.

Honor to faithful merit is delayed, and always has been; but it is sure to follow.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part: there all the honour lies.—Pope.

By humility and the fear of the Lord are riches, and honour, and life. —Proverbs 22:4.

Britain's Emergency Stores

Queer Places Have Been Put Into Shape For Service

Hundreds of cold storage centres with a temperature of 20 degrees below freezing point are now available up and down Great Britain for the colossal order of 1,000,000 tons of meat recently placed by the Ministry of Food with Australia and South America.

Each of these centres can keep thousands of tons of meat, bacon, butter and frozen eggs over a period of two years. In one of them, for example, there are 1,200 tons of butter 3,400 tons of meat and a large quantity of bacon; another holds 60,000 carcases of mutton; a third, 3,000 pig carcases.

In peace time, Britain's food storage resources are to be found mainly at the docks. To-day, scattered throughout the country are not only these hundreds of cold storage centres but 10,000 other storing places for non-perishable food products, set up according to district and each supplying its own area with at least six or seven main articles of food.

There has been some quick improvisation. Here a textile mill, there a furniture factory, has been turned into service; in one case the cells of a prison are to be found crammed with canned meat; casino now holds 700 tons of tea, margarine and flour.

Would Seem So

A minister, addressing a women's missionary meeting, said that "thousands of gallons of rum go into Africa for every brother who is sent there." Whereupon one of the sisters whispered to her neighbor. "Rather a large allowance for those missionaries."

About 150,000 kernels of corn are required to fill a standard-size grain sack.

"You can tell a road-hog even in the theatre—he always takes the arms of both seats." 2447

Dogs Of War

Great Britain Now Training Dogs For War Service

The first and only establishment of its kind in Great Britain, at an Army school near London, is now training dogs lent by their owners for service during the war. Hitherto the work has been largely experimental; now a regular system is turning out fully trained dogs at a rapid rate.

Messenger dogs, mostly Border collies and other sheepdogs, learn to carry despatches swiftly and silently under realistic battle conditions. Others, Alsatians and crosses of lurchers, greyhounds, terriers and so on, are trained in guiding patrols to enemy positions, or, for static defence, in giving warning of enemy approach. They act like pointers, although real pointers and other gun dogs cannot be used because their instinct for game might distract their attention from the war.

Britain's war dogs live in comfortable, roomy loose boxes, sometimes two or three together, and are fed on cooked horseflesh and biscuits. The officers and men who train them are selected for their peace-time experience with dogs.—British Industries Bulletin.

HOME SERVICE

TOUCH TYPING MAY HELP YOU GET JOB

jjjjffffkkkkddddllllssss;;;;aaaa
juj aqa kik sws lol ded ;p; frf



Learned With Simple Exercises

Bosses are as eager to hire good typists as you are to be hired—so why not learn the accurate touch system?

You can at home! A chart shows you where to put your fingers; exercises quickly get you used to the keyboard.

The idea in touch typing is for each finger to have a "home key" from which it reaches to other keys. "Home keys" for left hand are a, s, d, f; for right—semi-colon, l, k, j.

In your first exercise you strike each "home key" sharply but lightly with the finger assigned: "jjjjffff" and so on, as shown in our sketch. Without shifting your fingers out of place you can type simple sentences like "all lads add."

Now each finger learns to reach for another key, as in our second exercise line. The "j" finger, for instance, types "juj" (the "u" key is just above the "j" key) returning always to its "home key."

Our 32-page booklet, with keyboard chart, explains how to operate the typewriter, has exercises to teach keyboard, speed, English typewriting, usage. Shows correct forms for social, official and business letters; statistics.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Teach Yourself Touch Typewriting" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:
167—"Popular Cowboy Songs"
151—"Fun With Fortune Telling"
154—"Etiquette for Young Moderns"
165—"How to Weave Useful Novelties"
180—"What You Should Know About Nursing"
172—"Effective Phrases For All Occasions."

Working In Greece

British Red Cross Nurse Busy In Hospital At Athens

When the British government evacuated Crete, Joan Stavridi, British Red Cross nurse, was left in charge of hundreds of wounded. The Nazis repeatedly bombed her hospital, so she moved wounded to caves along the shores of the Aegean. Later she was captured and flown to Athens where she is nursing again in a hospital there. For her heroic work, Joan has been awarded the Distinguished War Certificate of the Red Cross Society.

A turkey-like bird, with a three-inch horn protruding from its forehead, has been discovered in the Bolivian jungles.

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For quick relief from itching of eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scales, scabies, rashes and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes irritation and quickly stops intense itching. 35c trial bottle proves it, or money back. Ask your druggist today for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION.

Danger! Liver Trouble is Serious

Are you nervous and irritable—can't sleep or eat—tired out all the time? If you're like that, a faulty liver is poisoning your whole system! Lasting ill health may be the cost!

● Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It supplies energy to muscles, tissues and glands. If unhealthy, your body lacks this energy and becomes enfeebled—youthful vim disappears. Again your liver pours out bile to digest food, get rid of waste and allow proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of order proper digestion and nourishment stop—you're poisoned with the waste that decomposes in your intestines. Nervous troubles and rheumatic pains arise from this poison. You become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. The whole system is affected and you feel "rotten," headachy, backachy, dizzy, tired out—a ready prey for sickness and disease.

Thousands of people are never sick, and have won prompt relief from these miseries with "Improved Fruit-a-tives Liver Tablets." The liver is toned up, the other organs function normally and lasting good health results. Today "Improved Fruit-a-tives" are Canada's largest selling liver tablets. They must be good! Try them yourself *NOW*. Let "Fruit-a-tives" put you back on the road to lasting health—feel like a new person. 25c, 50c.



"Run Down For Years, Has Perfect Health"

I was badly run down and terribly nervous. My digestion was poor and I was always constipated. "Fruit-a-tives" soon made me better and there is nothing like it for making you well and giving you new pep and energy. After years of bad health "Fruit-a-tives" made me feel fine.
Mr. Roy Dagneau, Chatham, Ont.



"Long Years of Suffering, Now Full of Life"

For a long time I suffered frequent headaches and backaches. I could find no relief until I tried "Fruit-a-tives". The pains came less frequently until in a few weeks, they stopped entirely. "Fruit-a-tives" really made me feel like a new woman.
Mrs. A. J. Schwartz, Galt, Ont.

Finest Plant In World

Simms Brush Factory In New Brunswick Established In 1866

If you look at your broom, hair brush, clothes brush, shaving brush or any other kind of brush you will probably find the name Simms stamped upon it. The manufacturers, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal were T. S. Simms and Co., Limited, of Saint John, New Brunswick, who operate the largest and most up-to-date factory of the kind in the British Empire. In fact, even American competitors admit that it is the finest plant in the world. The founder of the firm was Thomas Stockwell Simms, a native of Raymond, Maine, who came to Canada in 1866, when he was 21 years of age and founded the firm, which marks the 75th anniversary by issuing a handsome and interesting brochure. To-day the president and general manager is his son, Lewis W. Simms. The company use 360 kinds of bristles in their business, and the name Simms is carried all over the world.

Red Cross Gets Keepsake

Major Bishop Started Collection Of Lead Foil In 1888

The treasured collection of lead foil which he had begun in 1888 was the keepsake turned over to the Red Cross by Major Walsh Bishop, Kamloops, B.C., in a recent drive. Major Bishop, a great war veteran, is a collector of antiques. He has travelled widely and this ball of lead foil which he had begun when he was 10 years old, went with him on his travels as a paper weight. The ball was about the size of an ordinary baseball and weighed approximately 10 pounds.

Everything Grandma Knew

Is Now Being Proved To All Of Us By Science

One of the jokes that killed vaudeville was the one about how married men don't really live longer than single men—it just seems longer.

It wasn't a very good joke at best, and now comes the awful revelation that it wasn't even true. A large life insurance firm has just completed a study which demonstrates that married men actually do live longer. They are also less likely to commit suicide, drink themselves to death, and get themselves killed in accidents.

The statisticians came to the conclusion that the favorable balance toward longevity came from living "a normal family life," which anybody could have told them anyway.

Little by little science is creeping up on common folk knowledge, and one of these days we'll have chapter and book for every one of those little things grandma knew so well without a statistic to guide her.

Japan proper, which occupies 56 per cent. of the whole empire, is larger than England or Italy.

HELP STOP COUGHS COLDS FAST...EASY
The new improved Buckley Formula is all medication — no syrup — acts faster on coughs and colds—gives you more for your money. But be sure it's the genuine ...
BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE



WHEN SANDWICHES ARE TO BE PREPARED FOR LUNCHES, PICNICS OR GUESTS, WRAP THEM IN A SHEET OF PRESTO WAXED TISSUE TO RETAIN THEIR FLAVOR AND TO KEEP THEM FRESH AND MOIST.

Presto PACK
WAXED TISSUE PAPER
IS IN A SELF-SERVING PACK, WHICH HANGS ON THE WALL, SERVING YOU A GENEROUS SIZED SHEET OF WAXED TISSUE PAPER AT EACH PULL.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL

Village of Delia

Financial Statement

For the Year ending December 31st, 1941

RECEIPTS

	In Bank	Cash on Hand	
Balances December 31, 1940—			
Municipal Accounts	$1,928 73	—	
Social Services Tax Trust Accounts	14 68	—	
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	20 00	—	
Totals	$1,958 41	—	$1,958 41
Municipal Taxes and Costs		$3,751 39	
Electric Light and Power Taxes		94 50	3,845 89
Advances and Charges Repaid—			
Hospital and Sanatorium			2 60
Municipal Revenue other than Taxes—			
Licenses		$ 60 50	
Rentals		248 00	
Dog Taxes		19 00	
Rinks, etc.		75 00	
Sale of Well Casing, Motor, Fencing, Lumber		14 00	
Commissions Social Service Tax Collections		2 74	
Fire Loss Bank Building		157 00	576 24
Trust Moneys Received—			
Social Services		$117 85	
School		408 73	526 58
Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, Dec. 31, 1941—			
Municipal			18 05
		Total	$6,927 77

PAYMENTS

Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, Dec. 31, 1940—			
Municipal			$ 3 15
Administration—			
Salaries—Sec. Treas., $361.00; Audit Fees, $15.00		$376 00	
Bond Premium		7 50	
Printing, Postage and Stationery		64 64	
Land Titles' Office Fees		10 00	
Office Expenses, $49.95; Munic. Assoc'n Fees, $5.00		54 95	
Telephone, $56.23; Insurance, $80.25; Exchange, $2.27		138 75	
Dog Tags		3 46	
Advertising, $68.20; T.R.A. Expenses, $7.70		75 90	731 20
Protection of Person and Property—			
Fire Protection, $25.00; Police Expenses, $268 01		293 01	
Street Lighting		514 15	807 16
Social Services—			
Mothers' Allowance, $103.75; Old Age Pension, $54.80			158 55
Health, Relief, Etc.—			
Hospital Bills		$170 00	
Unemployment Relief		229 40	
Salvation Army, $10.00; C.N.I. Blind, $5.00		15 00	
Delia Rest Room		15 00	429 40
Public Works—			
Streets and Sidewalks		$1,130 70	
Rinks		200 19	
Cemetery		15 00	
Workmen's Compensation Board		5 70	1,351 59
Trust Moneys or Requisitions Remitted—			
Social Services, $130.40; School, $357.73			488 13
Balances December 31, 1941—	In Bank	Cash on Hand	
Municipal Account	$2,936 46	—	
Social Service Tax Trust Account	2 13	—	
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	20 00	—	
	$2,958 59		2,958 59
		Total	$6,927 77

ASSETS

Balances December 31, 1941 (Municipal only)		$2,936 46
Uncollected Taxes—Municipal		4,015 52
Accounts Receivable—		
Due from A. Sprouse Estate, Hospital Expenses	$ 38 55	
Due from W. Skippen, Hospital Expenses	167 40	205 95
Fixed Assets—		
Property Owned by Village—Land	$9,883 00	
Buildings	3,600 00	
Office Furniture	250 00	13,733 00
Sundry Assets (Municipal)—		
3 Chemical Fire Engines and Supplies		800 00
Trust Assets, Balances December 31, 1941—		
Social Services Tax Trust Account $ 2 13		
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account 20 00		22 13
Uncollected Trust Taxes, Dec. 31, 1941		469 87
	Total	$22,181 93

LIABILITIES

Outstanding Cheques, Dec. 31, 1941 (Municipal only)		$ 18 05
Accounts Payable—		
Sec.-Treas.	$30 00	
Old Age Pensions, $67.40; Mothers' Allowance, $5.00	72 40	
Indigent Relief	9 00	
Constable	21 00	
Grant & Co. Ltd., $14.25; S. Larson, $7.90	22 15	
Crown Lumber Co.	4 30	
Canadian Utilities Ltd.	42 85	
Willson Stationery Co.	10 00	211 70
Uncollected Taxes, Dec 31, 1941—Social Service	$469 87	
Collections Not Remitted, Dec 31, 1941—Social Service	2 13	
Collections Not Remitted, Dec. 31, 1941—School	51 00	523 00
Total Liabilities		$ 752 75
Balance of Assets over Liabilities (Surplus)		21,429 18
	Total	$22,181 93

TAX STATEMENT

Equalised Valuation set by Alberta Ass't Commission $34,000 00

	Municipal	Social Services	School or Arrears Reported
Assessed Value for each Tax (net) Dollars only	$164,547	$41,118	
Rate of Taxation (mills on the Dollar)	25	2½	
Current Taxes Levied	$3,959 70	$102 79	
Uncollected Dec. 31, 1940, inc. Costs (or arrears reported)	3,952 68	451 04	
Penalties and Costs added in 1941	278 08	33 89	
Total Due	$8,190 35	$587 72	
Collections in 1941, including Costs	$3,845 89	$117 85	$408 73
Discounts on Taxes in 1941	328 94		
Uncollected Taxes Dec. 31, 1941	4,015 52	469 87	
Trust Taxes Collected but not paid at December 31, 1940	—	$ 14 68	
Collected in 1941 (as above)	—	117 85	$408 73
Total Due (accounted for below)		$132 53	$408 73
Paid in 1941 to Prov. Gov't, School and Hospital Board	—	$130 40	$357 73
Collected by Village but not paid Dec, 31, 1941.	—	2 13	51 00
Estimated Population of Village			275
Fire Insurance Carried			$3,700 00

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Delia for the year ending December 31st, 1941, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned in Auditor's Special Report herewith.

The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the Village, or from information supplied by officials of the Village.

Dated at Craigmyle, Alberta, this 7th day of January, 1942.

(Signed), B. RAMSAY, Auditor,
Address: Craigmyle, Alberta.

Auction Sale

8 miles East and 1 mile North of Rowley
N. Half 27-32-19, w4

W. P. Abramenko, Owner
Rowley, Alta.

Wednes., January 28th

Comprising 6 Horses, 13 Cattle, Farm Machinery, Household Effects, 15 Tons of Hay, etc.

Sale Starts 12 o'clock noon

TERMS: CASH. Free Lunch.

W. E. FITZSIMMONS. Auctioneer.
License No. 62-41-42

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER. Alta

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. Taylor, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942

DELIA PRESENTS ITS ACCOUNTS

Annually, at this date, taxpayers of the village have an opportunity of discovering just what disposal is made of the sums extracted from their pocket-books throughout the year, by those entrusted with their expenditures.

The district has come through a long period of lean years; both the village council and the school board have been faced with hard problems in the matter of finance. During the drought years, arrears piled up and relief costs and hospitalization made big holes in what revenue could be collected. It is to the credit of the ratepayers that sufficient funds were paid in as to keep the village organizations not only out of debt, but to enable them to continue giving fairly satisfactory municipal and educational service.

A glance at the summary of the school accounts, as presented at the annual meeting, will reveal the careful management that has prevailed in this direction over a number of years. Debentures, to the amount of $20,000 which were issued in 1924, to finance building the present two storey brick structure have been met faithfully year by year until, at the present, there remains but three more payments to be made; while during the past two years the mill rate has been brought down to its lowest level.

The accounts of the village council (as set out elsewhere in this issue), can be claimed to be equally satisfactory. The year 1940 saw completion of the payment involved in purchasing the Canadian Bank of Commerce building, a transaction overwhelmingly supported by the taxpayers and now a revenue producing asset. Unfortunately, the village suffered a loss of approximately $500 00 as a result of the recent fire, the whole of the sidewalk laid down last year having been destroyed. But with relief expenditures practically at an end, and business men who suffered in the fire intent upon re-establishment, there is reason to believe that the future will continue to be as satisfactory as has been the past.

It is not given to mankind to be perfect. Complaints there are bound to be, and always will be. At its best, community service is an ungrateful task, and the individual who undertakes it must be prepared to accept criticism, both well and ill-founded. In any case it helps keep him up to the mark. On the other hand he has the satisfaction that he may be considered a "key person"—a popular term in some circles nowadays.

Local and District

E. L. Long, accompanied by Mrs Long, left for Calgary on Tuesday, with a truck load of cattle.

* * *

Ivan Hearst, of Hanna, has rejoined the staff of the local post office.

* * *

J. J. Bradford, of Lethbridge, was a visitor in Delia at the beginning of this week.

* * *

Geo. E. Kennedy, of Stettler, was a business visitor in Delia on Wednesday of last week.

* * *

A. V. McLean, of Drumheller, was a visitor in Delia on Wednesday of last week.

* * *

V. L. Tiffin and son, Bob, left on Friday of last week on a business trip to Calgary.

* * *

Auction sale of W. P. Abramenko's farm effects, near Rowley, on Wednesday, January 28. See advt

* * *

LAC E. W. Chessor, of Lacombe, who is stationed at No. 2 Wireless School, Calgary, is visiting at the home of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sinclair.

* * *

On Wednesday of last week Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pearson returned to their home at Coaldale, after spending two weeks' holiday at the home of Mr. and Mrs James Wilson, parents of Mrs. Pearson.

* * *

The proprietor of The Delia Times wishes to announce that he has dispensed with the services of the subscription collector, Pedro Metereo, from this date. Subscribers are requested to retain all receipts given by this collector for future reference

* * *

On Monday, 19th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Dunfield entertained a number of guests to a turkey dinner and bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greer were the winning couple, and received a prize of a handsome cake plate.

* * *

Our congratulations to Mrs. John Kary, who was the lucky winner of 100 chicks in the 1941 quiz contest by the Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary. Mrs. F. J. Bondreau, Cluny, Alta., was second, winning 50 chicks; Mrs. B A. Worker, Cassils, Alta., was third winning 25 chicks.

* * *

Fine spring-like weather has prevailed during the past week, with the nights registering barely below the frost line. What little snow fell around Christmas and New Year has entirely disappeared, and the country has all the appearance of early fall, quite different from the snowy wastes usual at this time of the year.

* * *

James Scott, who resides with his son Walter on the farm, called last Saturday to tell us he will have another birthday on January 28th He will then be 90 years old. Mr. Scott appeared to be looking much better than he did some time ago, and says he can read without glasses While in town he had a slight accident, slipping on the icy sidewalk and sustaining an open cut to one of his hands. However, he made light of it and seemed quite cheerful. We wish him quick recovery, the best of luck, many happy returns, and hope he lives to be a centenarian.

CURLING

On Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., a friendly game was played between a rink from Hanna and a Delia aggregation.

The ice was in fairly good shape, and a most enjoyable game was spent, which ended 6 10 in favor of Delia. The members of each rink skipped two ends apiece, the personnel of the teams being as follows:—

Hanna—Messrs. Butts, Howard, Wannamaker, and Wolfe.

Delia—I. J. Olsen, Alex. Fletcher Bill Morrison, and Fred Ruff

Card of Thanks

The Board and Management of the Delia Farmers' Co-Operative Store wish to sincerely thank all those who gave valuable assistance during the recent disastrous fire.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. D. Shand and family entertained quite a number of guests for New Year. Among them were Mr and Mrs Frank Trout and family, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Swainston and family, Mr and Mrs. Norman Utley, Mr. H. Swainston, Miss Merle Swainston, and Carl Swainston, who was home on leave from Kingston where he has been stationed.

Mr. J. Olsen and daughter, Freda, accompanied by Mrs. R. Sweepe, were guests of Mrs Geo Ridley and family on Sunday, Jan. 11th.

Miss Merle Swainston spent several days recently visiting with Mr and Mrs. Earl Young in Craigmyle.

The ice on Farrell Lake is in fine condition for skating, and has drawn quite a crowd of skaters. On a recent Sunday afternoon, the teacher of Wolf Hill school organized a party of young folk. After they had tired from skating, they gathered around a huge fire built by the older folk and drank excellent coffee made by Mrs. A. Stensland, and ate weiners roasted in the fire, buns, marshmallows and cake. Albert Speilman, who is a fine hockey player, is trying to get a hockey team going as long as the ice and weather remains fine. Skating parties are to take place every Sunday afternoon. A cordial invitation is given all the young folks to bring their skates and join in the fun.

The Majestic-Farrell Lake W. I. met at the home of Mrs. A. Hoover on Thursday afternoon, January 8, a goodly number turning out in spite of the colder weather. The meeting opened with "O! Canada," and the Creed was then repeated by the members. The minutes were read by the secretary, and the business of the day discussed. The surprise package, donated by Mrs. C. Heidt, was raffled and won by Mrs A. Danielson. After the meeting adjourned a very nice lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs Gus Harsch and Mrs. A. Hoover.

Miss Jean Cammidge was home for the Christmas holidays. Also Miss Grace Cammidge, who has been employed in Calgary for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dahl and daughter, Colleen, were visitors in Drumheller on Tuesday, last week.

Miss Doris Dechenne, of Victor, spent Christmas at home, and then returned to Olds, where she has been employed for some time past.

WARTIME WAGE CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

The National War Labour Board has issued instructions to Canadian employers and employees in regard to the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order (P.C. 8253).

As detailed in the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue, these instructions define what are national industries falling within the scope of the National War Labour Board at Ottawa, and those that come within the jurisdiction of provincial, or Regional War Labour Boards.

Since wage control, together with price control, have become integral parts of Canada's wartime design for living, the National War Labour Board has considered it necessary to demarcate, for the purposes of the administration of the Order, the respective jurisdictions of the National and Regional Boards.

In general, National employers are designated as those whose operations—such as transportations and public utilities, etc.—are inter-provincial in character, or those whose industrial activities—particularly mining and shipbuilding—are closely related to the national war effort as a whole.

Regional employers are considered those in which the operations of the industry or business is definitely within provincial or municipal boundaries. In this category fall most war production plants, all sections of retail and wholesale trade, and services, etc.

Employers and employees in the national field should address their communications to the Secretary, the National War Labour Board, Ottawa, while those in the Regional category should address themselves to the Regional War Labour Board in care of their respective provincial governments.

Interpretative Rulings on the Order have been issued in bulletin form, and these may be obtained on application to any Regional War Labour Board.

No Further Wheat Payment as Yet

The Canadian Wheat Board has denied a report that it is about to make a further payment on either the 1939 or 1940 wheat crops. A final payment on the Ontario 1940 wheat crop will soon be made, but considerable quantities of the western wheat crop of 1939 and 1940 remain unsold, making a final accounting impossible.

The British Ministry of Food spent $400 million last year in keeping steady the cost of food, and estimates it will spend $545 million for that purpose during this year.

AN APPRECIATION

CLIFFORD GRANT, of the Grant & Co. Hardware Ltd., wishes to express his deep gratitude and sincere thanks to his many kind friends and supporters who, by rendering such whole-hearted assistance in clearing completely away the wreckage on his property caused by the late fire, enables him to entertain the hope that he may be of the same service to the community in the future, as has been his privilege in the past.

1942 Wheat Board Advance of $1.22⅛ Proposed by Line Elevators

Your Local Line Elevators Association has made a submission to Ottawa on behalf of Line Elevator Companies urging that the Government formulate a wheat policy for 1942 providing:

(a) An initial payment for farmers delivering their 1942 wheat crop to the Canadian Wheat Board of $1.22⅛ per bushel basis One Northern delivered Fort William or Vancouver.

(b) That the Government accept delivery of 350,000,000 bushels of the 1942 wheat crop on this price basis.

(c) That deliveries and sales of the 1942 wheat crop be segregated from the carry-over of past years and the carry-over be reserved to meet post-war and unforeseen war requirements.

A copy of the Line Elevators' submission to Ottawa may be obtained from any Line Elevator Agent or by writing to

LINE ELEVATORS ASSOCIATION
Winnipeg Calgary
(11)

Let
CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE
Be OUR
NEW YEAR'S PLEDGE

"Let's us address ourselves to our task . . . in good heart and sober confidence, resolved that we shall stand by one another . . . and do our duty. God helping us, to the end."

DOUBLE YOUR INVESTMENTS IN
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

SPACE DONATED BY THE
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)
Tuesday, January 20, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.56
No. 2 Northern	.52½
No. 3 Northern	.49½
No. 4	.48
No. 5	.45½
No. 6	.43½
Feed	.40½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.49½
2 C.W.	.49
3 C.W.	.46½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.38½
Ex. 3 C.W.	.36
3 C.W.	.35½
Ex. 1 feed	.35
1 feed	.34
2 feed	.31
3 feed	.28
Barley—	
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	46
No. 3 c.w 6 row	43½
1 feed	42
2 feed	41
3 feed	40
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.77½

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1, Hard	54
No. 1 Northern	54
No. 2 Northern	51
No. 3 Northern	48
No. 4 Northern	43
No. 5 Wheat	40
No. 6 Wheat	36
Feed Wheat	32
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	47
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	45
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	43

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Hotel Building
For Sale
At WILLOW CREEK

Size of Building 48 ft x 26 ft., with Annex 26 ft x 29 ft. Two stories high; also 6 Restaurant Stools, and 1 National Electric Cash Register.

APPLY TO
ALEX. VAN SWELM
Alexandra Hotel
DRUMHELLER, Alta,